FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 219 *9 November 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

GDR's Sindermann Discusses Prague Parliamentary Meeting AA 1
[HORIZONT No 45 1979]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Difficulties of SALT II Ratification BB 1
[Berezowski, 6 Nov]

ALBANIA

AWP Central Committee Delegation Leaves for Spain B 1
Further Reportage on Visit of Greek Trade Delegation B 1
Carcani Receives Commerce Minister B 1
Delegation Departs B 1
Trade Protocol for 1980 Signed With Switzerland B 1
Hua Guofeng Strengthens Ties With FRG During Visit B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 27 Oct]
Paper Carries Article on Hoxha's Book on China [ZERI I POPULLIT] B 3
Nase Attends Commemorative Meeting in Lushnje B 6

BULGARIA

Reportage on Visit of Syrian Parliamentarians C 1
Meetings With Mladenov, Bonev C 1
Meeting With Tanchev C 1
UN Representative Supports African Liberation Movements C 1
Zhivkov Attends Young Journalists' Meeting C 2
Briefs: Soviet Experts Awards: Ships to USSR C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK Comments on West's Anti-CSSR 'Slander Campaign' D 1
Publicists Criticize French Journalist for 'Misinformation' D 2
Terrorist Campaign Against Czechs Abroad Noted D 3
Five Frenchmen Expelled by Authorities [DPA] D 3
Authorities Expel Charter 77 Signatory to FRG [LE SOIR 1-2 Nov] D 4
Party Leaders Attending October Anniversary Meeting Listed D 4
Defense Minister Issues Order of Day [Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Nov] D 4
CPCZ Secretary Haman Leaves for Copenhagen D 5
RFE Accreditation Request at Olympics Expected To Be Denied D 5
[Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY 7 Nov]
Korchak Chairs Session on Reducing Energy Consumption D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 6 Nov]
RUDE PRAVO Reviews Coal Mining Situation [6 Nov] D 6
Deputy Minister Reviews Coal Supply Situation [LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 5 Nov] D 7
RUDE PRAVO Criticizes Results of Party Card Exchange D 8
Briefs: Burundi Envoy's Departure; Envoy to DPRK D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leaders Send Greetings to USSR on October Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Nov]
Report on Honecker Visit to Bulgaria Approved E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Nov]
Weiss Discusses Trade With Vietnamese Official E 3
Trade Protocol for 1980 E 3
Harry Tisch Receives Spanish Trade Union Delegation E 3
Stoph Meets With Mozambique Minister E 4
Meeting of Joint Commission With Australia Ends E 4
Authorities Arrest Border Violator [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Nov] E 4
Briefs: CPCZ Delegation Visits; Sugar Beet Harvest E 4

HUNGARY

Commentator Examines Occupation of U.S. Embassy in Tehran [Havel] F 1
Communique Issued on Visit by W. Berlin Socialist Unity Party F 2
Officials Satisfied With Relations With Netherlands F 3
Briefs: GDR Minister Georgi's Visit; Trade Talks With Australia F 3

POLAND

Congratulatory Message to Moscow on October Anniversary G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Nov]
Communique on Henryk Jablonski's Costa Rica Visit [TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Nov] G 1
Jablonski Receives New Indian Ambassador G 5
Kruczek Addresses TU Conference in Warsaw [GLOS PRACY 5 Nov] G 5
Pax Movement Restates Political Credo [SLOWO POWSZECHNE 3-4 Nov] G 6
Council of Ministers, Government Presidium Meetings Conducted G 7
Jaroszewicz Visit to Katowice Reported G 7
Jaroszewicz Receives Bank Board of Directors G 8

ROMANIA

Seizure of U.S. Embassy in Tehran Noted [SCINTEIA 6 Nov] H 1
Further Reportage on Celebration of October Revolution H 1
Congratulatory Message [SCINTEIA 7 Nov] H 1
USSR Ambassador's Reception [SCINTEIA 7 Nov] H 2
Congratulatory Messages [SCINTEIA 7 Nov] H 3
Reception for Soviet Delegation [SCINTEIA 7 Nov] H 3
Ceausescu's Message to Arab Solidarity Conference in Lisbon H 3
[ROMANIA LIBERA 5 Nov]
Vice Premier Receives SFRY, Bulgarian Officials H 4
French Socialist Leader Mitterrand Arrives in Bucharest H 4
Italian Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit H 5
County Party Organizations Elect Officials H 5
Briefs: Academy Convention With PRC H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Sends October Revolution Greetings to Brezhnev [BORBA 7 Nov] I 1
Spokesman Accuses CPSU's Zamyatin of Distortion on Kampuchea I 1
Further Reportage on Visit of PRC's Huang Hua I 1
Foreign Ministry Report on Visit I 1
Vrhovec 8 November Luncheon I 2
Meeting With Tito I 2
Huang Return to Belgrade I 3
PRC Delegation Studies Educational System I 3
Further Reportage on Visit of Bundeswehr's Brandt I 3
Interview on Arms Sales, Defense [Cologne Deutschlandfunk] I 3
Spokesman's Assessment of Visit I 5
BORBA Critical of South African Story on Nuclear Explosion I 6
[Seserinac, 5 Nov]
Preparations Being Carried Out for Nonalined News Conference I 7
Dragan Holds Talks With Sri Lanka Nuclear Energy Official I 7
Serbian Party Committees Discuss Tito's Initiative I 8
Djuranovic Meets Sociopolitical Representatives in Slovenia I 8
Council for Civil Defense Meets in Belgrade I 8
[Vucetic in NARODNA ARMIJA 1 Nov]
Reportage on South-79 Defense Exercise in Serbia, Kosovo I 9
Savatic Interview on Exercise I 9
Progress of Exercise in Kosovo I 9
End of Exercise in Serbia I 10
Exercise Completed in Kosovo I 10
Novi Sad Session Plans Defense, Protection Program in Vojvodina I 11
Zagreb Reviews Book on Bled Agreements [Novak] I 11
Briefs: Cooperation With U.S. Corporation I 12

GDR'S SINDERMANN DISCUSSES PRAGUE PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

AU081020 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 45 1979 pp 3, 4 AU

[Unattributed interview with Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, on the 16-17 October Prague consultative meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states; date not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: The consultative meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague on 16-17 October was preceded by a similar meeting in Leningrad. What development has been achieved since that time? What has been specifically done to solve the tasks set forth at the time in the Leningrad appeal?

Horst Sindermann: The main concern of the Leningrad meeting was that the detente process must be continued and that cooperation between states with different social systems must be further promoted. This also included, as recommended in Leningrad at the time, further development of cooperation among parliaments and states with different social systems with the objective of implementing the Helsinki Final Act and extending the detente process to other continents as well.

We were able to note at the Prague meeting that all parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states promoted this process by effective actions, a process initiated and carried on by our parties. They expanded the contacts with parliaments of nonsocialist states. One succeeded in displaying even more clearly the socialist countries' will for peace. Our partners were able to see for themselves that all problems can be discussed with us freely and frankly and that we also lend an ear to their problems.

It is also important that it was possible to remove various prejudices against the socialist states--the outcome of not exactly friendly reports about our countries in the mass media of the capitalist states and in pertinent statements of certain politicians. It is one thing to look at socialism through such reports and another to watch socialism with one's own eyes. Let us take the following example: Naturally, the concepts of democracy in socialist and nonsocialist states are fundamentally different. The activity of our popular representatives, who are not professional parliamentarians, is marked by constant activity among the masses and by constant contacts with their voters. This enables them to evaluate draft bills more realistically, enlist the citizens in making decisions on state affairs, discuss the most important draft bills with their voters and thus also to enhance their authority. All this is unknown among many parliamentarians of capitalist states. Those parliamentarians who have visited our countries today see our parliamentarians with somewhat different eyes. After all, their prestige has continued to grow internationally. To conclude the answer to your question: We have been able, in general, to note that much has been done to solve the tasks set forth in the Leningrad appeal. Despite the complexity of the international situation, the seventies will go down in history as a decade that has opened up detente as a comprehensive process.

HORIZONT: What problems were central to this year's consultative meeting in Prague?

Horst Sindermann: The comrades from the CSSR Federal Assembly had prepared the meeting well. It was aimed at discussing our activities after the session of the political consultative committee in November 1978 and after the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states this May. As is well known, a far-reaching analysis of the international situation was conducted at these consultations and a series of constructive proposals were submitted to the world public for continuing the detente process--above all, by measures in the sphere of disarmament.

The meeting between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter in Vienna and the signing of the treaty on limiting strategic arms, SALT II, which naturally claimed our attention because it is of decisive importance for the continuation of the detente process, fell in the time of preparations for the Prague meeting. SALT II constitutes politically an unusually important even in international life. The realization of this treaty would open up new possibilities for preventing an expansion of the missile and nuclear weapons arsenals.

Ten days before our meeting, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered his great speech in Berlin with new far-reaching initiatives for peace and disarmament. Since disarmament has become the key issue of the policy of detente, of international policy in general, we agreed in Prague on placing this peace initiative of Comrade Brezhnev's into the center of our deliberations.

HORIZONT: What possibilities of cooperation with the parliaments of other countries do you see so that this initiative receives due support? Have specific steps in this direction already been undertaken?

Horst Sindermann: A proposal was submitted at the meeting that we launch an appeal to the parliaments of the NATO states and another one to the parliaments of the other countries, asking them to support the Soviet Union's peace initiative, which, as is well known, was undertaken in agreement with the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states. The comprehensive measures, as proposed by Comrade Brezhnev, are of primary importance for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, for continuing the process of detente and cooperation. We maintain the view that these proposals agree with the will for peace of the NATO states peoples, too.

In the message to parliaments, we also expressed our concern about the NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in western Europe, aimed at the territories of our socialist states. We addressed the question to them as to whether a new escalation of the arms race should take place in the field of missile weapons with all the ensuing dangerous consequences, or whether the road toward consolidating peace in and beyond Europe should be embarked upon.

In our letter, we pointed out that the parliaments carry a great responsibility before their voters, before their peoples. Moreover, we know what great discussions are going on in the parliaments of capitalist states such as the armament budget that is a constantly heavier burden on the peoples. At the same time, we have declared our readiness--as was also proposed by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin--to conduct talks and negotiations on all further questions of disarmament.

In Prague we also discussed the endeavors of the reactionary forces to complicate the international situation, to continue hostile campaigns with the aim of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, to encourage neofascist and neo-Nazi organizations and revanchism. A particular infamy is the fairytale of the Soviet military danger that is spread by the enemies of detente. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for limiting the armed forces and arms in central Europe and the unilateral advance concessions made by the Soviet Union again reveal the complete untenability of the lie about the Soviet threat. This lie is only a maneuver designed to veil intentions that are hostile to detente. This is why we have appealed to the parliamentarians of the other states to turn against this lie of a threat.

Similar letters were also sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and to Rafael Caldera, president of the Interparliamentary Union.

We also agreed to use all other contacts with parliaments and parliamentarians in non-socialist states to acquaint them with the contents of the new peace initiative and to request their active support for their implementation.

Through comprehensive international relations and exchanges of delegations with the parliaments, we know many politicians and parliamentarians of nonsocialist states who see no alternative to the policy of detente and who are also watching the arms race with grave concern. We must utilize these relations as well to acquaint the parliaments of nonsocialist states with the constructive proposals of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, so that endeavors to halt the arms race can be made there.

HORIZONT: The further work along the lines mapped out by you certainly requires a close collaboration among the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact countries. How do you assess the state of their cooperation?

Horst Sindermann: We have also discussed this question and have advocated the continuation and deepening of the existing and time-tested forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact participating states. The contacts between the parliaments of the fraternal states are multifarious and intensive, in compliance with our party's policy. The regular exchange of experience among the socialist countries' parliaments about the building of the developed socialist society and the perfecting of socialist democracy, about our joint responsibility for strengthening peace and security for developing fruitful cooperation between countries with different social systems in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, is of great importance for our work.

With the further development and perfection of socialist democracy, new questions are constantly arising, such as the expansion of the powers of people's representatives and the even more comprehensive inclusion of citizens in decision-making on state affairs. We are of the opinion that everyone can learn from others and can thus also promote the process of our peoples drawing closer together.

HORIZONT: Could you tell us something, in conclusion, about the development of relations with parliaments of nonsocialist countries?

Horst Sindermann: In accordance with the fundamental task of our party's and our state's foreign policy, we have done comprehensive work in this field. Thus, we received for the first time in the GDR official parliamentary delegations from France, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Austria. The GDR dispatched delegations to France, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Through various activities, the relations with the parliaments in Japan, Mexico, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tanzania, India and with a number of other nonsocialist states were expanded.

The interest in the GDR's foreign policy, in its political, economic and social development, is also reflected in the visits of numerous individual personages. Thus we were visited, for example, by Senator Charles C. Mathias from the United States, Senator (Dr Ergun Ertem) from Turkey and the Japanese Upper House Deputies (Naotsugu Nabeshima) and (Yoshihiko Tsuchiya), who showed great interest in further cooperation. Close relations have developed with friendship groups in parliaments of capitalist states.

The authority of our socialist state has also been strengthened by the activities of our interparliamentary group in the Interparliamentary Union. As a result, the conference of the Interparliamentary Union will be held in Berlin in September, 1980. About 1,000 delegates from nearly all parliaments of the world will attend. Naturally, we will take advantage of this meeting to elucidate for the participants the peace policy of the community of socialist states, acquaint them with the initiatives for the continuation of the process of detente and for disarmament, and give them a realistic picture of our socialist society. Summing up, it can be said that in the past few years, the foreign political activities within the activities of the GDR people's representatives have increased both in extent and significance. They will continue to be an important component in implementing the GDR's foreign political goals.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS DIFFICULTIES OF SALT II RATIFICATION

AU071700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[M. Berezowski article: "East-West Relations in 1979--SALT II Accord as a Necessity;" Passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] OPPONENTS OF SALT II IN AMERICA COME MAINLY FROM CONSERVATIVE COMMUNITIES AND INCLUDE A GROUP OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS, MOST REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND THE INFLUENTIAL CIRCLES THAT ARE HOSTILE TO THE IDEA OF STRATEGIC PARITY AND THAT OPENLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY SEEK U.S. SUPERIORITY. Their views are reflected in an intensive and lavishly financed opposition campaign which a number of newspapers, including the WALL STREET JOURNAL, are treating favorably.

President Carter, who is seeking rapid ratification by the senate (all the more so since his reelection in 1980 also depends on the ratification), declared that a "breakdown in joint efforts to preserve peace would be the greatest danger for every country in the world." Such declarations have been made by many leading personalities of his administration.

However, it has to be said that not so long ago his administration was induced by the champions of a "tough policy" to indulge in wrong evaluations of the international situation and this HAS CREATED A POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE UNITED STATES IN WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO ACT. The primary issue in that connection is the repeated alarms about "Soviet danger," alarms which alarms cannot be substantiated.

Parallel to that AN UNPRECENDENTED HUE AND CRY HAS BEEN RAISED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOVIET MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CUBA--A VERITABLE TEMPEST IN A TEACUP BECAUSE EVERYONE KNOWS PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN STATIONED IN CUBA FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS. However, seeking to profit by their "intransigence," some senators still make their support for SALT II dependent on President Carter's publicly stating that no danger threatens America from that side. The fact is that the president has already made such a statement and that THE ENTIRE PROBLEM HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE SALT ACCORD.

Finally, STRONG PRESSURE IS BEING APPLIED TO CARTER'S ADMINISTRATION to agree not only to increase the military budget (it has already done so), BUT ALSO TO FIX THE INCREASE AT 5 PERCENT ANNUALLY, LESS THE INFLATIONARY FACTOR, AND TO LEGISLATE IT FOR AT LEAST 5 YEARS. Former President Gerald Ford has said that he would withdrawn his objections to SALT II if that leap in armaments is made. Several senators have made similar demands.

AS YOU CAN SEE, SOME CENTERS OF POWER IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE THEIR AGREEMENT TO CURBS ON STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS DEPENDENT ON EFFORTS TO EXPAND THE WEAPONS ARSENAL IN THE SPHERES THAT ARE NOT COVERED BY THE NEW ACCORD.

The American politicians who are seeking the ratification of the accord before the end of this year are also defending the reputation of the United States. In the face of the criticism leveled by their allies, they claim that bogging down the accord negotiated by three presidents (Nixon, Ford and Carter) WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES AN UNRELIABLE LEADER OF THE WEST. PREPARATIONS FOR RATIFICATION ARE TAKING PLACE UNDER VERY COMPLICATED CONDITIONS AND AMIDST CONTRADICTORY TRENDS. We must assert that those complications are the doing of the West. They are being justified by the "toughtening of the American stand toward the USSR." But it is common knowledge that the "toughening" is not a godsend but is the result of conscious politicking, which later on invokes them [sentence as published].

THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF SALT II CREATES OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOING BACK TO THE INTENTIONS THAT INSPIRED THE INITIATION OF THE GREAT DIALOG. TO HAVE WASTED SUCH OPPORTUNITIES WOULD BE AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SPAIN

AU072008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the AWP Central Committee led by Mihallaq Zicishti, party Central Committee member, has left for Spain at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain. The delegation will attend the Third Congress of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK TRADE DELEGATION

Carcani Receives Commerce Minister

AU072007 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

[Text] This morning, Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, minister of commerce and leader of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece. Attending the meeting were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; and Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Delegation Departs

AU082015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece, led by Minister of Commerce Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, left our country today. The delegation was seen off by Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Nedin Hoxha and others. Also seeing off the delegation was Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to our country.

During its stay in our country, the government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece, led by Minister of Commerce Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, visited the districts of Vlore and Sarande. The delegation was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH SWITZERLAND

AU082016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A trade protocol on trade exchange for 1980 was signed in Bern yesterday between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Swiss Confederation. Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol for Albania and (Corneille Seneriga), ambassador at the Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Relations, signed for Switzerland. Present at the signing ceremony were members of both delegations.

HUA GUOFENG STRENGTHENS TIES WITH FRG DURING VISIT

AU312210 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[ATA-attributed article: "The Beijing-Bonn Counterrevolutionary Collaboration Is Being Further Deepened"]

[Text] Tirana, 26 October, ATA--Hua Guofeng, the head of Chinese social imperialism, accompanied by a large delegation, has been visiting the FRG for some time now. His stay there is marked by intensive negotiations with the highest representatives of West German imperialism, meetings and shady dealings with representatives of the country's large monopoly circles, and "warm" and "friendly" talks with fascists like Strauss and leaders of various bourgeois parties. Yesterday, several economic and cultural cooperation agreements were pompously signed, including an agreement on the establishment of consulates in each other's countries.

In numerous statements and toasts both sides reiterated the importance of the visit and of the Sino-German talks to further strengthen their links and collaboration. Chancellor Schmidt, with whom Hua Guofeng had 10 hours of eye-to-eye talks, speaks with satisfaction about "the high degree of identity in their viewpoints." The Beijing emissary, on his part, termed the talks as being "friendly, sincere and fruitful," stressing also that "our viewpoints coincided greatly on the problems discussed." This is understandable. Both sides are speaking the same language, the language of their warmongering imperialist strategy.

One of the main purposes of Hua Guofeng's journey to Bonn was to attract German capital to China. This great appetite and urgency for credits and alms were made very clear at a meeting he had with 40 representatives of the largest monopoly circles. "China's policy," he told them, "is to attract foreign capital and technology to China." He stressed his intention to also accept credits for the establishment of joint enterprises, making concrete offers. He invited the German monopolies to invest in China "so as to bring it out of its great backwardness." Otto Wolf, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and industry, speaking on behalf of the Ruhr magnates, talks about the possibilities for "a greater cooperation between West German firms and China" and made the most of the occasion to eulogize the Chinese revisionists for their step "in stimulating foreign investments and the establishment of joint enterprises with foreign capital." Chancellor Schmidt admitted at a press conference that West German banks have granted China credits worth about 3 billion marks so far. Hua Guofeng is knocking at the doors of German bankers and capitalists not only for credits and loans, but also for the most modern weapons. Several agreements have already been signed in this field.

The head of Chinese social imperialism is also making the most of his visit to Bonn to stress the aims of his imperialist foreign policy and of his policy of collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, the aggressive NATO pact and the Common Market. On various occasions he repeated open warmongering appeals to strengthen NATO's military potential, about the "absolute necessity" of strengthening the "United Europe" of the monopolies and, particularly, about the privileged role that West Germany should play in it, further inciting their expansionistic aims. The head of the Chinese social imperialist clique saw fit to once again stress in Bonn his resolute support for the aims of the German revanchists for the reunification of the two German states, the creation of a large state with a powerful military potential. On their part, the Bonn imperialists see in China's licentious policy not only economic benefits, a chance to quench their thirst for expansion and the plundering of China's natural resources, but also a close support for the counterrevolutionary strategy of imperialism on a world scale against the peoples and the revolution, against their freedom and independence.

PAPER CARRIES ARTICLE ON HOXHA'S BOOK ON CHINA

AU031645 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

["China's Foreign Policy--A Policy of a Great Social Imperialist Power--Leafing the Second Volume of the Book by Enver Hoxha 'Reflections on China'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" published an article about the second volume of the book "Reflections on China" by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The article is signed by Behar Shtylla, who writes among others:

In the first volume "Reflections on China," following with special attention the events which take place in China, Comrade Enver Hoxha, puts forth, analyses and exposes the vacillations and slidings, always to the right, of the Communist Party of China and of Mao Zedong himself, the frequent unprincipled changes and twists in the strategy and tactics, and the entire pragmatist, profounding opportunist and revisionist line and activity of the Chinese leadership with Mao at the head.

The pragmatism and the entire opportunist and counterrevolutionary line of the Chinese leadership, with Mao as the chief architect, the author continues, are expressed clearly and brutally in the field of foreign policy in particular. Comrade Enver Hoxha analyses and exposes the conjunctural changes of the Chinese foreign policy, which, he says, has no proletarian class axis; stigmatizes and rejects with strong Marxist-Leninist scientific arguments the distortions by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai of the Leninist thesis on the exploitation of the inter-imperialist contradictions; and denounces and sternly attacks the course of alliance with American imperialism and the anti-Marxist theories of "three worlds" and "Mao Zedong thought," the support for the European Common Market and "United Europe," and the cordial rapprochement and collaboration with the Yugoslav revisionists and with the different reactionary regimes. Through countless facts and arguments of an iron logic, Comrade Enver Hoxha discovers and exposes that the final aim of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line is to make China a superpower and the axis of this policy is the alliance with American imperialism.

More and more documents are being and will be published which corroborate the correct theses and conclusions of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the article by Behar Shtylla, continues further on, studying the numerous zig-zags of the Chinese foreign policy, dwells on and analyses its different phases in two directions; in the ideological and political plane, that is, strategic, and in the tactical plane.

Thus, at the beginning, in the ideological and political plane, the Chinese revisionists proclaimed American imperialism as the main enemy of the peoples of the world and the revolution. In 1962, at the height of the struggle of the Marxist-Leninist parties against the Khrushchevite renegades, they even proposed the setting up of an anti-imperialist world front together with the Khrushchevite revisionists, something which, as is known, was powerfully opposed and resolutely rejected by our party.

Later on, at the ninth congress, the Communist Party of China describes American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism as the main enemies of the peoples and the revolution and as equally dangerous. However, this did not last long: In 1971, with Kissinger's secret visit to Beijing, China makes a new strategic turn, though in words it continues to consider for some time the two superpowers as equal enemies of the peoples.

In fact, it considers as such only the Soviet social-imperialists and appeals for the creation of the broadest possible front in the world, including also the American imperialists, against Soviet social-imperialism. Meanwhile, in regard to American imperialism, the Chinese revisionist leadership pursues the policy of rapprochement and collaboration, which concludes into an alliance.

On the tactical plane, Comrade Enver Hoxha also distinguishes three phases in the foreign policy of China: That of isolation, when the Chinese leaders did not make efforts to have ties with the other states; that of the transition from isolation into the phase of a separate system of diplomatic relations in order to set up an Asiatic grouping with bourgeois capitalist states which might possibly accept, so to say, the hegemony of China; and finally, after the strategic turn of alliance with America, is the phase of opening towards all the bourgeois-capitalist, fascist and revisionist countries.

Through these frequent turns, always to the right, the Chinese leadership with Mao Zedong at the head gradually but continually passes into open treacherous, revisionist, anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary positions, passes into the camp of imperialism and counter-revolution. "Where is China going with this line?" asks Comrade Enver Hoxha and himself replies: "Towards a new social-imperialism, towards the seizure of power by the new capitalists, but also by the old ones, whom Maos opportunist line has maintained in power, has preserved and strengthened."

Then Behar Shtylla continues: The notorious theory of "three worlds," presented by Deng Xiaoping at the United Nations organisation in April, 1974, served as a bridge to bind the Chinese revisionists into alliance not only with American imperialism in the first place, but also with Japanese imperialism, with the imperialist powers of the European Common Market and with the different reactionary regimes. Through this theory they openly emerged as revisionists, as resolute enemies of Marxism-Leninism, the proletarian revolution and the liberation movements in defence of the status quo, that is, in favour of the perpetuation of the capitalist order.

Of course, American imperialism, the international bourgeoisie and world reaction, but also the the various revisionists, each in their own way, hailed the treacherous and counter-revolutionary course of the Chinese leadership, which develops and assumes the most despicable forms precisely in the years 1973-1977, included in the second volume of the book "Reflections on China" by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

China does not link itself only with American imperialism, with Japan and with the other imperialist powers, but also with the most blood-thirsty and discredited regimes in the world, such as that of Franco in Spain, the shah in Iran, Mobutu in Africa or Pinochet in Chile. It stabs in the back the communist parties and the armed liberation movements in Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and elsewhere. The Chinese revisionists employ this opening policy also towards the different revisionist countries.

China has already completely entered into strategic alliance with American imperialism and has won its trust. In every conflict and movement occuring in the world, China followed one criterion: To be in opposition with the Soviet Union. Thus, such is the case with the events in Angola, Somalia and Ethiopia in Africa. The same thing is happening with the Middle East conflict, although for the sake of opportunity China has not come out openly on the side of Israel against the Arab peoples.

For the sake of the alliance with US imperialism, China left Taiwan in the claws of America.

To the extent that it can be said that with regard to its relations with America, the whole of China is gradually being turned in Taiwan's position. Except for the presence of the U.S. military forces, it has opened all the doors to the U.S. and world monopoly capital, creating, by law, for the foreign investments optimal conditions and facilities which put China in the position of the colony.

China has embraced the global imperialist and aggressive strategy of Washington. It is an ardent supporter of the preservation and consolidation of the U.S. bases in Asia and Europe, of the American military fleets in oceans. Both parties coordinate the actions and divide the roles, especially in Asia and the Pacific Ocean as a counter-balance to the Soviet Union. Though China nourishes its particular ambitions in this zone for the future, U.S. imperialism backs up and instigates China's ambitions to become a super-power so far as they are in compliance with its own strategy and do not endanger its own interests.

Now the Chinese revisionists are not any longer speaking about their theory of "three worlds," but this does not mean in the least that they have given up their diabolical plan to assume the leadership of the "third world" and of the "non-aligned world." This theory performed its first mission as a bridge to link China with U.S. and world imperialism. On the other side it was discredited by the exposure made by the P.L.A. and the other Marxist-Leninist parties. The Chinese social-imperialists have become more irresistible [as received] and have flung away every mask in their expansionist and hegemonic policy. They also launched their open aggression against Vietnam.

Of late it was confirmed, another forecast of Comrade Enver Hoxha who warned that nothing must surprise us if we will observe, today or tomorrow, that a new fourth turn might become true in China's policy concerning the rapprochement with Soviet social-imperialism.

In fact, for several weeks now governmental talks have commenced in Moscow between China and the Soviet Union. Thus, after the alliance with US imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism has commenced talks with Soviet social-imperialism as well. In fact, ideologically there is no difference. Their contradictions are simply contradictions between imperialist powers. Now China begins what Comrade Enver Hoxha calls "three partite game," the policy of balance with the other two superpowers in order to divide amongst them the zones of influence and to coordinate the struggle against the peoples and the revolution.

This "three partite game" is in itself a game with the fire. It becomes ever more dangerous because China preaches that a new world war is inevitable and it instigates this war especially in Europe, between the USA and the Soviet Union. To this criminal and inhuman policy serves also the visit Hua Guofeng is now making in several West European countries.

China's warmongering and aggressive policy is a source of war, local wars, but also of general wars, therefore Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes that Chinese social-imperialism is as dangerous as U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and it must be exposed with the same force as the other two superpowers.

In conclusion, Behar Shtylla writes that Comrade Enver Hoxhas book "Reflections on China" is a work of colossal political and theoretical importance, a powerful weapon of struggle against Chinese revisionism in particular, but also against the other revisionist currents of every hue, against imperialism and socialimperialism. It fills with revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm our communists and people to march always forward on the road of socialism and communism in which we are led by our heroic party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

NASE ATTENDS COMMORATIVE MEETING IN LUSHNJE

AU290950 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 28 October carries an 8-minute report on a meeting held in Lushnje on 28 October to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the city of Lushnje and the formation of the 10th Assault Partisan Brigade. Reported to be attending the meeting were former partisans of the 10th Assault Partisan Brigade, workers, youths and others. Also attending were Lenka Cuko, first secretary of the Lushnje District Party Committee; Xhorxhi Robo, Themie Thomai and Mine Guri, Party Central Committee members; Spiro Moisiu, member of the People's Assembly Presidium; district party-government officials and other guests.

Mark Ndou, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lushnje District People's Council, presides over the meeting. He gave the floor to Nesti Nase, party Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, "who greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

"After reviewing the historical circumstances under which the 10th Assault Partisan Brigade was formed," the reporter says, "Comrade Nesti stressed that the combat formation was formed at a time when all the provinces of our country were engaged in the national liberation struggle and fighting against the Nazi Germans and domestic traitors was waged on a national plane. The men of the 10th Assault Partisan Brigade had good military experience. They were tempered in dozens of tooth-and-nail battles against the enemy at the Kicok Pass, [words indistinct], Kuqas, Permet, the liberation of Berat and Kucove, [word indistinct], Dumre and other places. The courageous actions of the brigade for the liberation of Durres, Shijak, Vorre and other areas of Tirana district are unforgettable.

"Comrade Nesti Nase then reviewed the successes achieved in our country in the 35 years of liberation under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, as well as the wonderful achievements of Lushnje District in all fields of life. Most significant changes [words indistinct] and all of socialist Albania has been completely renewed. The blood shed by 190 sons and daughters of Myzeqe has become the symbol of a magnificent 35-year effort for a complete transformation of Lushnje.

"The speech delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Bashcallek rally and the advice and instruction which he gave during his visit in Shkoder and Lezhe districts have become a new source of inspiration for the communisits and workers of Lushnje. The results are satisfactory [words indistinct] so as to approach the great liberation holiday with pride and great achievements."

At that point the reporter notes other activities at the meeting and concludes by saying that the gathering sent a telegram of greetings to the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Meetings With Mladenov, Bonev

AU081352 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Nov 8 (BTA)--The Syrian delegation which arrived here yesterday, led by Mr Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the People's Council, had a meeting today with the management of the National Assembly. The chairman of the National Assembly Vladimir Bonev informed the guests about its activity.

Mr Mahmud Hadid told about Syria's problems in the development of her national economy and dwelt on some moments of her foreign policy. He informed about the parliamentary system and the activity of the People's Council.

The possibilities for expanding the relations between the two parliaments were discussed.

Today the guests also met Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. Minister Mladenov pointed out that Bulgaria's political line aimed at backing the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors and their Washington inspirers, remains unchanged.

This afternoon the Syrian delegation will meet Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

Meeting With Tanchev

AU081700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], has received the Syrian parliamentary delegation led by Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the Syriar People's Council.

Comrade Petur Tanchev acquainted the guests with the BNAU's contribution to the building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and more particularly, with the building of socialism in the Bulgarian village.

UN REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTS AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

AU081939 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, November 8 (BTA correspondent)--"The question of the policy and practice of apartheid pursued by South Africa has been on the agenda of the General Assembly for more than a quarter of a century now. In spite of this, the measures adopted have not produced any considerable results so far. Quite the opposite: The situation has considerably deteriorated and now represents a serious danger not only to the neighbouring countries but also to the international community", declared the permanent representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations, Mr Alexander Yankov, in a statement before the General Assembly which this week is discussing the policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

Mr Yankov dealt in detail with the true causes for the failure of the measures of the United Nations so far. "The regime of apartheid", he said, "continues to exist chiefly because it receives enormous assistance from certain circles. The report of the special committee for combating apartheid clearly indicates the fact that the continuing cooperation of certain Western countries with the regime of apartheid, which is at complete variance with the UN resolutions, constitutes the chief obstacle to the doing away with the system of apartheid. Several multinational corporations have still further consolidated their economic positions in the country. They are interested in the existence of the racist regime because the conditions of racial discrimination and enslaving the majority of the population of South Africa make it possible for them to extract huge profits."

He said that with the aid of some NATO countries, the South African regime has created the biggest arsenal in Africa and has developed capacities for the manufacture of modern nuclear weapons and has built up the strongest mercenary army in the continent.

The Bulgarian representative emphasized the need of wide and all-round assistance to the national liberation movements in the southern part of Africa. It was not enough to make declarations against apartheid, it was high time for the Security Council to approve and take energetic measures in order to stop any cooperation with that regime and impose its complete isolation.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS YOUNG JOURNALISTS' MEETING

AU082050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] In connection with the First National Conference of Young Bulgarian Journalists, a festive meeting was held at the Sofia hotel premises in Sofia tonight. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was among those attending the youth meeting. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Petur Mladenov, Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; leaders of creative unions and organizations and many guests were also present.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EXPERTS AWARDS--The collective of the Ministry of Chemical Industry held a meeting with the leaders of Soviet experts' groups who are working on large chemical industry projects in our country. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, listened to a report and to recommendations of the Soviet experts, and expressed sincere gratitude to them for their exceptionally useful activities. He pointed out the great experience of Soviet experts in the chemical industry, which represents a great source of inspiration for their Bulgarian colleagues. The minister stressed the great contribution of the Soviet Union to the development of the modern chemical industry in Bulgaria. At the decision of the Ministry of Chemical Industry Collective several Soviet specialists were awarded honorary badges of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. On behalf of the Soviet experts, Pavel Grigoriyev, counselor of economic affairs at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, expressed gratitude for the awards. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU]

SHIPS TO USSR--Bulgarian ship-building workers delivered two new vessels to the Soviet all-union trust "Sudoimport." In Ruse the Soviet flag was hoisted on a new 5,000-ton tanker and in the Burgas shipyard the seventh in a series of floating iron-concrete workships was commissioned. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 79 AU]

CTK COMMENTS ON WEST'S ANTI-CSSR 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

LD072126 Prague CTK in English 1922 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

["Anti-Czechoslovak Commentary"--CTK headline]

[Text] Prague--The persistent slander campaign of Western mass media, which has a clearly anti-Czechoslovak character, assumes a special flavour in the light of their incessant calls for human rights.

Czechoslovakia is described in the Western press as a police state and capitalist propaganda demands special rights for explicitly anti-state exponents.

According to a REUTERS news agency report on October 30, the West's inconsistency in an otherwise vehement defence of human rights is remarkable. The agency, which cannot be suspected of sympathy for socialism, was astounded with what energy the U.S. and other Western states were "defending" human rights, allegedly violated in socialist countries. However, they consistently overlook much more flagrant human rights violations at home.

Links between these actions are no chance. The question presents itself: Who backs the groups which resort to these provocations, and who is responsible for the campaign as a whole? The perpetrators of these violent deeds enjoy support from certain circles in capitalist states, although they resort to terror, or rather for the very reason that this terror is aimed against socialist citizens. After all, terror committed on citizens of the socialist states in the recent past was presented by the Western propaganda as "human rights defence". Violent hijacking of Czechoslovak transport planes are still in vivid memory. The green light to terrorist actions was given directly by slanderous speeches of several Western officials. And yet, the Western propaganda resorts to constant slander and lies to prove that human rights are violated in Czechoslovakia. It tries to apply this in cases in which Czechoslovakia, as a sovereign state, takes steps against persons breaking its laws. The NATO states use overt extortion of most various forms, and this clearly testifies to the fact that they have not yet become reconciled with the present political orientation of Czechoslovakia.

On Saturday, November 3, eight armed members of the racist Klu Klux Klan organization attacked with firearms participants in a peaceful demonstration in the town of Greensboro, North Carolina, U.S. This barbarous act has so far taken five lives. Local police were watching peacefully. Shorts from the bloody events in Greensboro were shown several days ago by Czechoslovak television, and many viewers certainly recalled at that time other scenes from television news--brutal actions of American police against peaceful demonstrators, shots from American court halls where supporters of the rights of U.S. blacks and Indians are unjustly put on trial.

Ruthless persecution of progressive-minded people, especially U.S. communists, fighters for the rights of blacks and Indians is known for a long time to exist in the U.S. It is sufficient to recall the case of unjustly sentenced Angela Davis, the so-called Wilmington Ten affair, etc. In the Federal Republic of Germany the so-called Berufsverbot, i.e., ban on profession for progressive-minded Germans, has already affected thousands of progressive citizens.

The anti-Czechoslovak campaign has lately assumed the form of concrete dangerous acts. Quite recently, Czechoslovak citizens on tours of duty in some Western states became targets of indiscriminate threats and physical attacks. At the end of October the Czechoslovak Embassy in Berne, Switzerland received a letter whose authors were threatening with violent action against Czechoslovak embassies staffs in Paris, Berne, London and Rome.

At the same time a spokesman for the so-called Red Brigades, the notorious terrorist organization operating mainly in Italy, threatened the Czechoslovak Embassy in Bonn that two Czechoslovak diplomats would be shot. It should be noted that not so long ago reactionary circles in Italy still attempted to persuade the Western public that the terrorists from the Red Brigades had contacts with Czechoslovakia. Some more recent signs, however, indicated that the strings of the Red Brigades lead rather to reactionaries in West Germany.

However, all this did not end with mere threats. The wife of a Czechoslovak diplomat was phsically attacked in Paris. On October 29 an unknown person fired two shots on the car of a Czechoslovak Embassy staff member in Washington.

The Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties in 1976 already pointed to the fact that reactionary circles in the West had launched serious actions threatening peace in Europe and tried to prevent the policy of detente and fruitful cooperation, to undermine the results of the Helsinki conference and to restore an atmosphere of tension and confrontation in relations among states. By the antisocialist campaign they strive for the public of their countries to tolerate terrorism aimed against European peace.

Four years have elapsed since the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was among others signed by the United States and all capitalist states in Europe. The document stipulates that all signatory states will respect each others [word indistinct] to determine its own laws and regulations, each other's sovereign equality, that they will not interfere in each other's affairs and refrain from giving support to terrorist or other activity designed to overthrow forcibly the regime in other signatory states.

The current propaganda and terrorist pressure on Czechoslovakia give rise to justified doubts whether the western signatories of the final act regard their signatures on the document as really binding.

PUBLICISTS CRITICIZE FRENCH JOURNALIST FOR 'MISINFORMATION'

LD081340 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The latest issue of the Czech weekly TVORBA carried an open letter from Czechoslovak publicists to the director of the French daily LE MONDE, denouncing the gross misinformation of its Vienna correspondent Manuel Lucbert about life in Czechoslovakia.

The letter said that Manuel Lucbert came to Czechoslovakia determined to slander the Czechoslovak people and their country. The Czechoslovak publicists pointed to the distorted "information" and offensive invectives in Lucbert's articles and said: "For instance, his words about 'Soviet power replacing Hapsburg power' testify to his glaring lack of knowledge of Czechoslovak history. If the Vienna correspondent of LE MONDE does not know what the Hapsburg domination meant to the Czech nation, and lack of knowledge of the language prevents him from learning from our historians, he could, being a Frenchmen, at least learn from French historians...."

The Czechoslovak publicists emphasized that there exist in Czechoslovak-French relations two traditions--progressive and reactionary--and said that Mr. Lucbert clearly presents himself as a continuator of the negative and ultra-reactionary tradition in these relations in recent recent years. "In addition to the fact that the tone of his writing bears no trace of the voice of the French people, but we hear from it the same spite and the same words as from those who dream in the neighborhood about "revenge from the defeat of fascism.

In another part of their open letter, the Czechoslovak publicists said that Manuel Lucbert compared the handful of political career-seekers who failed in Czechoslovakia to the anti-fascist resistance movement. This is, to say the least, paradoxical since these "anti-fascists" enjoy warm sympathies of the bag of the former Henleinite fascists, SUDETENDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, the articles of which prove that they still have a Nazi attitude to Czechoslovakia and Poland. "Comparing these large-scale creators of slander to members of the anti-fascist resistance movement is an outrageous offence to all resistance movement members, including the French members."

Journalists of Mr Lucbert's type evidently usurp the right to decide what the French is to learn and not to learn about Socialist Czechoslovakia. The publicists said and stressed that Mr Lucbert made no mention in his articles about Czechoslovakia's successes in socialist construction in all spheres of life, for instance, social security, capital construction, or in the material safeguarding of the working people's rights. Manuel Lucbert's articles "containing so much misinformation and so many lies, are at sharp variance with journalist ethics and the Final Act of Helsinki conference". The Czechoslovak publicists concluded their letter to the director of LE MONDE.

TERRORIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST CZECHS ABROAD NOTED

LD081828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At present, international reaction is trying to involve terrorists in anti-Czechoslovak campaigns in the United States and other NATO countries. Our citizens working abroad have received threats that their residences or cars will be blown up. They have also been threatened with murder. According to the facts published today in RUDE PRAVO, these threats have occurred in the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, France and Switzerland. Actual attacks on Czechoslovak citizens have already taken place. In Paris, the wife of a Czechoslovak diplomat was attacked, and on 29 October an unknown offender twice shot at the car of a Czechoslovak diplomat in the United States.

At present, U.S. militaristic circles, together with some of their partners in West Europe, are preparing an extensive attack against the process of detente. In order to cover up these intentions they are stirring up abroad, aggressive and slanderous campaigns against the socialist countries. These attacks have now unleashed the darkest forces of the western countries' societies: the terrorist organizations. A perverse argument has appeared in the pages of the bourgeois press: Allegedly, terrorism against a socialist country and against progressive forces is not terrorism but, on the contrary, is the implementation of human rights.

FIVE FRENCHMEN EXPELLED BY AUTHORITIES

LD081951 Hamburg DPA in German 1703 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Waidhaus--French producer Patrice Cherau, who is well known for his staging of the "Ring" at Beyreuth, was recently expelled along with four other Frenchmen by Czechoslovak authorities to the Federal Republic at the Waidhaus border crossing point. The Bavarian border police announced today that the five Frenchmen, of whom four belong to the "Human Rights Committee" in Paris and to "Amnesty International," according to their own statement, had gone to Czechoslovakia to interview the six Czechoslovak dissidents during their recent trial. When they were refused permission they questioned members of the families of the dissidents after the latter had been sentenced.

According to the border police, the Frenchmen were arrested by the security authorities as they were leaving a restaurant. Later the same night they were interrogated about the reason for their stay in Prague and expelled.

AUTHORITIES EXPEL CHARTER 77 SIGNATORY TO FRG

LD071115 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1-2 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Dissident Expelled to FRG"]

[Text] Czechoslovak painter and writer Karl Erich Trinkewitz (aged 48), a Charter 77 signatory, has been expelled from Czechoslovakia to the FRG. Trinkewitz, who is German-speaking, crossed at the Schirnding (Bavaria) border post carrying a passport for stateless persons which he had been given by the Czechoslovak authorities. The dissident said he had had "problems" after signing Charter 77.

PARTY LEADERS ATTENDING OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY MEETING LISTED

LD071140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] A meeting of workers, technicians, heroes of socialist labor, working people from offices, institutes and institutions, youth and Pioneers to commemorate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held today in Prague. The meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Misloav Hruskovi and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party's Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svetka; as well as Miroslav Caprka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ and other personages.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY

AU081530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Nov 79 p 8 AU

["From the Order of the CSSR Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] Prague, (CTK)--Sixty-two years has passed since October, the main event of the 20th century, which ushered in a new epoch in mankind's history--the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism; this is stated, among other things, in the order issued by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. Under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people changed their fatherland by creative and selfless work into a country with an enormous economic and technical potential, with the largest scientific base in the world and with a mature culture. They built up a socialist state which is the bearer of social progress and the main support of the people's battle for peace and international security. Our national freedom and state independence were born of the victory of the Soviet people and their heroic army over Hitlerite fascism. Drawing on the CPSU's rich experience, the CPCZ led our people in overthrowing the power of the bourgeoisie and installing the power of the workers class; it led them to the happy socialist present. Czechoslovakia's working people and, together with them, the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are celebrating the 62d anniversary of October by consistently carrying out the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The USSR's many years of untiring peace efforts, which have the full support of the other countries of the socialist community, have brought positive changes in the development of international relations in the last few years and contributed toward detente among the states.

CPCZ SECRETARY HAMAN LEAVES FOR COPENHAGEN

LD090029 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCA Central Committee, left Prague for Copenhagen by air today to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Denmark.

RFE ACCREDITATION REQUEST AT OLYMPICS EXPECTED TO BE DENIED

AU081315 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[CTK commentary: "The United States Threatens a Boycott: Provocations by the Bourgeois Information Media]

[Text] Prague--The reactionary forces do not stop attacking the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow. On the contrary, the pressure is being stepped up. Western agencies have reported that the two notorious reactionary Munich radio stations Free Europe and Liberty have asked the U.S. Olympic Committee for accreditation of two of their reporters at the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. They use the argument of President Carter's administration, which declared both to be "government" transmitters, and are preparing the ground for attacks in the event of the expected, logical rejection of the accreditation by Moscow and the International Olympic Committee. Already today they threaten with a U.S. boycott of the Olympic games.

The ranks of the bourgeois officials for whom the Moscow Olympic Games--and particularly the idea of peaceful coexistence which the games promote--is a thorn in the side have been joined by International Soccer Federation President Joao Havelange, the millionaire from Brazil. Having already excluded a number of the socialist countries' national team players from participating in Moscow and having placed the socialist countries into one qualifying group out of tactical considerations, he now demands from the organizers of the Moscow games a special fee for the television relays of the matches of the Moscow Soccer Tournament, which is at variance with the rules of the International Olympic Committee. Should his demand not be met, he threatens a cancellation of the soccer tournament and with organizing special world campionships for "soccer amateurs"....

The bourgeois information media provocations by well-known circles in the West are becoming more and more frequent in connection with the present situation in the question of disarmament. This also applies to the field of sports and, above all, to the sphere of preparations for the Moscow Olympic Games. However, as the organizer of the Olympic games in 1980 the Soviet Union and, along with it, the large Olympic family of sportsmen from all over the world, are strong enough to be able to unmask all the provocations and to insure that the 22d Olympic Games fulfill the people's expectations, that they contribute to promoting international cooperation and to spreading the peace idea in the world.

KORCAK CHAIRS SESSION ON REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

AU072055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "To Reduce Energy Consumption"]

[Text] Prague--A meeting of the government Presidium of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] and Presidium of the Czech Trade Union Council [COR] took place in Prague yesterday, under the chairmanship of CSR Premier J. Korcak and COR Chairman V. Bezel. It discussed the joint course of action to implement the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the coming period.

The purpose of the talks was to create prerequisites to enhance the joint efforts of all levels of state and economic management and the activity of trade union organs and organizations in fulfilling the Sixth 5-year Plan and to solve important problems in the life of our society. A resolute solution of the fuel-power situation must be considered as particularly urgent. In that context it is necessary to thoroughly evaluate the plan of rationalizing fuel and power consumption and to complement it with other measures in order to more notably reduce energy consumption in all organizations. The CSR Government Presidium and the COR Presidium have further laid down demanding targets in the sphere of achieving a conservation of raw materials and all other materials. The joint course of action of the CSR Government Presidium and the COR Presidium also directs individual economic production units, enterprises and organizations to intensify solicitude for the working people.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS COAL MINING EXTRACTION SITUATION

AU081723 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 79 p 1 AU

["IS"-signed report: "All Basins Fulfilled the October Plan: Improved Situation With Respect to the Energy Reserves Before the Onset of Winter"]

[Summary] In October the Czechoslovak coal industry extracted 11,258,341 tons of coal, which was the best result of the year to date. The monthly plan was overfulfilled by 250,000 tons, which means that the shortfall of the preceding months has been eliminated. Since the beginning of the year Czechoslovak miners have extracted 99,000 tons of coal over and obove the state plan.

The Ostrava-Karvina mines fulfilled the October plan 101.6 percent and have extracted 154,000 tons more than planned since the beginning of the year. Owing to shortfalls in some concern enterprises, however--the CSSR Army Mine fulfilled the October plan only 94.9 percent and the Sverma mine 99.1 percent--the production plan concerning some fuel types was not fulfilled in October.

The Kladno Basin fulfilled the monthly plan 100 percent and has a lead of 14,000 tons over the state plan. In October there were grave difficulties at the Nosek mine, owing to deteriorating conditions at the best working faces, and the plan was only 90.9 percent fulfilled there.

The Prievidza coal and lignite mines as a whole fulfilled the monthly plan 100.1 percent but considerable shortfalls at the Dolina (80.8 percent) and Novaky (94.6 percent) mines made it impossible to reduce the shortfall accumulated in the preceding months; it now amounts to 217,000 tons.

In the largest coal basin--in the North Bohemia brown coal mines--the miners succeeded in eliminating the September shortfall and fulfilled the state plan 103 percent. The V. I. Lenin mines was the only concern enterprise that failed to fulfill the plan; it failed by 33,000 tons. The complicated situation continues, however, regarding the preparation of new mining facilities. An additional shortfall of 2 million cubic meters, compared with the planned monthly removal of the overburden, occurred at the Maxim Gorkiy giant colliery, which is part of the Julius Fucik mines. The reason is that the excavator of the K 10,000 type has been out of operation since 15 September. The overall shortfall in the removal of the overburden has reached 8.4 million cubic meters of soil since the beginning of the year.

The Sokolov basin fulfilled the October plan 101.9 percent by providing an additional 33,000 tons of fuel. The entire production could not, however, be delivered because of transportation difficulties. On certain days extraction even had to be limited because the railroads failed to provide the required railroad cars of the correct type.

Lower electricity production in October, thanks to measures adopted by large consumers, helped to increase fuel reserves on the dumps of the electric power stations.

By 5 November there were 3,122,000 tons of brown coal at the dumps (1.22 million tons more than last year by this time) and 1,158,000 tons of bituminous coal (398,000 tons more than last year). What is important is that the reserves are more evenly distributed than was the case in 1978.

The underground gas reservoirs, too, are better supplied than last year--they store almost 500 million cubic meters of natural gas more than last year. There are also larger reserves of lighting gas.

DEPUTY MINISTER REVIEWS COAL SUPPLY SITUATION

AU071725 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Nov 79 p 1 AU

["(LIK)" signed interview with Josef Farka, CSSR deputy minister of fuel and power--economy sector, for the column "Our Monday Talk": "How We Stand With Respect to Coal"]

[Excerpts] Farka: Even despite the deficit of half a million tons, which occurred at the beginning of this year (and which the miners wiped out in the following months), and despite the worries we had during September, it is to be expected that we will fulfill the coal extraction plan, including the complementary task. That means that 124.25 million tons of coal should be extracted this year; but we would like to give our national economy at least a further 100,000 tons over and above the plan. So far all of our basins--albeit not without difficulties--have been fulfilling and even overfulfilling their extraction plans: The only exceptions are the coal and lignite mines in Prievidza. Toward the end of October that deep-mining basin had a deficit of more than 200,000 tons and despite many measures and the assistance it is getting, it will not be possible to eliminate the debt in the remaining two months of the year. The main causes of nonfulfillment are, in this instance, extremely complicated and difficult mining conditions, insufficient preparation for work and shortcomings in management work.

And the present state of our reserves? Today our total fuel reserves are roughly 3 million tons higher than last year; of that, nearly 0.5 million tons are black coal reserves and 2.5 million tons are brown coal, so far we have also been successful in supplying all essential Czechoslovak electric power stations in advance, so that they now have an almost 1.5 million ton surplus in storage. Only in coke is this year's reserves lower, by about 7,800 tons; that is primarily due to the fact that the Klement Gottwald new metallurgical plant (NHKG), as one of the main suppliers, had a breakdown of the coke-oven battery and cannot fulfill the production plan.

Interviewer: And how do we stand with graded coal, that is with fuel destined primarily for our households?

Farka: Although the production of graded coal will not be fulfilled this year (by approximately 300,000 tons) due to the situation in the Maksim Gorkiy giant colliery in the North Bohemian brown coal basin [SHR] and the coal-lignite mines in Prievidza, graded coal deliveries for the population are being fulfilled: On top of that we will overfulfill the planned amounts by about 100,000 tons by the end of the year. During the first three-quarters of this year we delivered for the domestic market [trzni fondy] a total of 14,698,500 tons of all kinds of solid fuel--brown or black coal, briquets and coke; that represented 77 percent of planned amounts, or a headstart on the annual task.

Interviewer: Everybody must help--above all the transport and engineering people....

Farka: In September, for instance, we were unable to deliver 280,000 tons of coal to consumers only because the surface mines had no railroad cars for loading. In October their supply improved, particularly for the SHR; on the other hand the supply of "coal cars" for the Sokolovo Basin began to lag, and the difficulties with extraction proper are notorious. Last week, for instance, the K-10,000 giant excavator in the Maksim Gorkiy giant colliery again had a breakdown (one of the tackles tore again) and the mining office decided to stop test operations there until the producer in Vitkovice insures the reliable functioning of all 60 tackles. That will take some time to achieve, and the shortfall in removal of overbruden will increase yet further. Should we not succeed in speedily solving the entire matter, this one mine alone could unfavorably influence next year's plan fulfillment in the entire branch.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES RESULTS OF PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

LD051305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Press review on exchange of party cards]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO in a leading article entitled "The Time for Action" notes, on the basis of the exacting comprehensive assessment of communists before the exchange of party cards, that it is above all communists and their primary organizations who bear the political responsibility for the successful economic development of society. The daily recalls that despite the positive results of the majority of the interviews, the activity of party organizations has not yet attained everywhere the results that had been envisaged. The creation everywhere of conditions such as would enable the consistent implementation of the key task of continuously raising the quality of effectiveness of all work has not been completed successfully, at least with the necessary urgency. Management and organization work too, has not reached the necessary standard everywhere. The course and the results of the interview indicate, RUDE PRAVO says, that the work of the primary organizations of the party is in many instances still marked by insufficient exactingness, especially when checking the fulfillment of tasks in the economy. The paper goes on to stress that in the activity of the primary organizations in industrial and agricultural enterprises, it is essential to highlight the political approach to solving economic problems. Party organizations must strive more consistently and with a greater resolution to insure that everyone who has been entrusted with a responsible position in any sector should discharge his duties precisely, that he does not hide behind the authority of the party and does not evade the solution of problems that come within the sphere of his competence, RUDE PRAVO says.

BRIEFS

BURUNDI ENVOY'S DEPARTURE--Sylvere Gahungu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to the CSSR based in Moscow, left Czechoslovakia for good on 4 October. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO DPRK--Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has appointed Josef Hadravek as the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Martin Macuch was relieved of this post in connection with his appointment to other tasks. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD]

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO USSR ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU0811135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; date not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socilialist Revolution, we convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the glorious Soviet people.

The historic victory of Russia's workers and peasants under the leadership of their Communist Party ushered in the most profound social transformation in world history. The Soviet people in their sacrificial struggle overcame the severe tests of counter revolution, foreign intervention and fascist aggression. In a historically short span of time they erected the developed socialist society and are currently implementing the goals decided by the 15th CPSU Congress for the further building of the material-technical basis of communism: We congratulate you, esteemed comrades, and all Soviet people with all our hearts on the outstanding successes the Soviet people have achieved in the building of communism under the leadership of Lenin's party.

The USSR, together with the other socialist fraternal countries, embodies the actually existing socialism, whose international attraction is continuously growing. Its example is a source of strength and inspiration to all revolutionary movements. The Soviet Union furnished the decisive contribution to the all-round strengthening of the Warsaw Pact organization, to the socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA, and to the implementation of the agreed peace strategy of socialism. Thanks to the consistence and worldwide refulgence of its international policy it has been possible to stabilize peace and to let detente become a dominating trend in world politics. A significant event of the constructive and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, which corresponds to the vital interests of all the peoples of the globe, is the second agreement on the limitation of the strategic offensive weapons between the USSR and the United States.

The significant new initiative for peace and disarmament submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on 6 October in Berlin, emphasizes yet again that peace emanates from the land of the Red October, from socialism. These comprehensive proposals offer an opportunity to arrive at concrete agreements on military detente in Europe and thus to achieve constructive new results in the consolidation of world peace and the security of the peoples.

The GDR supports this initiative with all its might as well as all proposals leading to military detente, armaments limitation and disarmament. It will continue to furnish an active contribution to the securing of peace and to disarmament at the side of its allies.

The visit by the USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic turned out to be an impressive manifestation of the cordial friendship between the GDR and the USSR. The results of this visit show the new dimensions opened up for our relations by the 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR. The close friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, between our parties, states and peoples has at all times proved its worth for the benefit of our two countries, for the benefit of socialism and peace. The inviolable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community offers the GDR a secure future in the further shaping of the developed socialist society and in the creation of the fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, as well as all working people of the Soviet country, great new successes in the building of communism and in the joint struggle for peace and security in the world.

REPORT ON HONECKER VISIT TO BULGARIA APPROVED

AU081152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on the Friendly Visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] In their consultations on 6 November 1979, the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers accepted the report on the friendly visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 1-2 November, and approved its results.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers value the talks between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which took place in a comradely and trusting atmosphere, as a new step in the further consolidation of the close combat alliance between the SED and the BCP and as an expression of their determination to continue to develop the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the benefit of their peoples and the consolidation of socialism.

Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Todor Zhivkov approved the "Joint Report on the Development of the Economic Relations Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria Since the Last Meeting of the Party and State Delegations of Both Countries in September 1977" of the chairmen of the two sections of the Joint Economic Committee. They arrived at fundamental agreement on the deepening and expansion of cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical fields, in the near future and in the period after 1980. A "Program for the Further Implementation and Extension of the Main Directions of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and for the Further Development of the Socialist Economic Integration Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Period After 1980" was agreed upon and signed by the two chairmen of the Joint Economic Committee. It provides for an increase in the mutual goods exchange by 40 to 50 percent in the years 1981-85.

The exchange of views which took place in an open and comradely atmosphere was renewed proof of the close fraternal alliance between the SED and the BCP, between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria which has grown for decades. [paragraph continues]

It illustrated the joint striving to open up new possibilities and reserves for the successful building of the developed socialist society in both countries by a further deepening of the all-round cooperation and by the pooling of the material and intellectual resources, as well as for the strengthening of the socialist community of states.

The exchange of views held between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Todor Zhivkov on topical questions of foreign policy and the international communist and workers movement showed complete congruence of the positions and future action.

The close and trusting personal relationship between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a favorable effect on the course and the results of the meeting. The population of the Bulgarian capital gave an extraordinarily cordial welcome for Comrade Erich Honecker and his entourage. Comrade Erich Honecker invited Comrade Todor Zhivkov to pay a friendly visit in the GDR. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

WEISS DISCUSSES TRADE WITH VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL

LD071505 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A discussion on the status of bilateral economic relations was held today in Berlin between the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Gerhard Weiss, and Vietnamese deputy minister for foreign trade, Nguyen Van Dao.

Also discussed was the implementation of GDR aid for the Vietnamese people. The two sides discussed trade and economic cooperation in the coming year. The Vietnamese guest praised the successful course of the talks between the two countries' foreign trade ministers and expressed his thanks for the GDR's extensive solidarity measures.

Trade Protocol for 1980

LD090016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A protocol on trade between the GDR and Vietnam for 1980 was signed in Berlin on Thursday by Eugen Kattner and Nguyen Van Dao, deputy ministers of foreign trade of the two countries. It provides for the further extension of trade next year. GDR supplies are to consist primarily of engineering, electrical and electronics products, trucks, chemical and light industry products and medical supplies. Vietnam exports to the GDR rubber, tea, coffee, spices, tinned fruit, textiles and handicrafts. In conformity with the government agreements on economic cooperation, the 1980 trade protocol provides for further exports of plants and equipment for a cotton-spinning mill, a printing plant and other projects which are being built in Vietnam with GDR aid.

HARRY TISCH RECEIVES SPANISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD081516 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB executive, received a delegation of the Spanish Workers Commissions Trade Union Federation, led by Carlos Elvira, secretary of the trade union federation, for a friendly discussion in Berlin today. The cordial exchange of views centered on the experiences of the two organizations in implementing their congress decisions. The two sides praised the recent Soviet peace proposals and stressed the urgent need for increased action on the part of all peace forces.

STOPH MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER

LD070656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1785 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph Tuesday received Julio Carrilho, minister of industry and energy [title as received], head of the Mozambique government delegation and chairman of the Mozambique side of the GDR-Mozambique Joint Economic Committee. The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere. Both men stated that economic relations between the two countries have been greatly expanded and have produced tangible success. Julio Carrilho emphasized the importance of cooperation with the GDR for fulfilling the objectives of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique Party's 3d congress in systematically developing economic key points. Willi Stoph told his visitor that the GDR strongly condemns the imperialist attacks against this new people's republic and affirmed the solidarity of the GDR people.

MEETING OF JOINT COMMISSION WITH AUSTRALIA ENDS

LD072024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR-Australian Joint Government Commission ended its fifth meeting in Berlin on Wednesday. The 3-day conference discussed further possibilities of intensifying export and import relations, trade in licences and industrial-technological cooperation and adopted a joint working program to implement them.

At the end of the meeting, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle received the head of the Australian delegation, D.H. Hunter, deputy minister of trade and resources. Both men noted the positive development of foreign trade relations between the GDR and Australia. Cooperation between both ministries had been strengthened and intensified.

AUTHORITIES ARREST BORDER VIOLATOR

AU071828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 4 November 1979, FRG citizen Gerhard-Erich Ziethen violated the GDR state frontier in Saalfeld Kreis, Gera bezirk. He was arrested. For a closer investigation of the details of the border violation, the detainee was handed over to the competent GDR organs.

BRIEFS

CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS--"On Friday [26 October] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee received a study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee under the leadership of Eugen Turzo, Central Committee member and head of the State Administration Department of the CPCZ, for friendly talks." Guenter Mittag gave an account of the implementation of the decisions of the 10th session of the SED Central Committee on the further fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR. Problems related to the cooperation and exchange of experiences between the central committees of the two fraternal states were discussed. "Herbert Scheibe, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Security Problems Section of the SED Central Committee also participated in the talks which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Also present was Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST--By 24 October sugar beets had been harvested from almost 134,000 hectares--that is more than 52 percent of the area under this crop in the GDR. Harvesting collectives are striving everywhere to collect root crops with minimum losses. [East Berlin NATIONAL ZEITUNG in German 25 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES OCCUPATION OF U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD082252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Jozsef Haval commentary]

[Text] Iran's chief prosecutor and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have officially requested the extradition of the shah. The representatives of the U.S. President are at present in Istanbul, where they are waiting to hear whether Tehran is willing to receive them. A high-ranking PLO delegation is in Tehran but will not mediate until it is asked to do so by the Iranian and American leaders. Jozsef Havel comments on these developments:

Diplomacy has its own rules, just as political struggle has its own special laws. The two conflict occasionally. It is a timeless rule of diplomacy that the extraterritorial status of embassies must be guaranteed by the host countries under all circumstances. Who would deny this? No one, or perhaps only life and history, which have seen a few exceptions to this rule. One such exception is taking place in front of us, thanks to television.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran has come under Iranian rule as a result of action by students known as the followers of Khomeyni. This is a serious action. It is one, however, that must not be viewed in isolation from the complex web of U.S.-Iranian relations. Certain earlier events must be remembered, among them the fact that the shah was imposed on the Iranian people by the Americans. Further, that without the Americans, the shah's regime could not have functioned. It must also not be forgotten that during the shah's rule the 40,000 U.S. advisers behaved as lords and masters in the country.

Naturally, it could be argued that all this is in the past now, even though this sort of past lives for a long time in a people's memory. There are closer antecedents as well However, by now it is no secret--and Ayatollah Khomeyni has also referred to the fact--that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has become the center of spying and conspiracy against the new regime. According to press reports, during the 3-hour battle for the embassy the staff succeeded in burning many documents, nonetheless, many highly interesting documents remain intact.

More than this is involved here, however. The occupation of the embassy and the holding of the staff hostage are seen by the Iranian leadership as instruments to force the United States to extradite the former ruler. The shah, even in a sick bed in a New York hospital, is a center of attraction. The counterrevolutionaries construct their plans around his person. The Iranian leadership has known this for a long time. It has asked for his extradition on a number of occasions through diplomatic channels. Only when the requests met with no response, when all the possibilities open to diplomacy had been exhausted, did the Iranian leadership turn to the extreme weapon of occupying the embassy.

Even this extreme weapon might not be the last one to be employed. There is a growing fear in the United States that Iran will employ the oil weapon as well, suspending its oil deliveries to the United States. The risk is considerable; 8.5 per cent of the total U.S. oil import comes from Iran. This would be a considerable blow to the United States, which is facing energy problems in any case.

American-Iranian relations have reached the nadir. The American plan for regaining the embassy without extraditing the shah is unlikely to succeed. As for American calculations based on internal chaos in Iran, these have misfired. Iran has once again found a temporarysolidarity, based on opposition to the shah and to U.S. imperialism. It is up to the Iranian leadership to insure that the outrage of the masses does not turn into a blind, aimless hatred of all foreigners.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY W. BERLIN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

LD262103 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI)--Invited by the HSWP Central Committee, a West Berlin Socialist Unity Party delegation paid a visit to Hungary between October 22 and 26. The delegation was led by [word indistinct] President Horst Schmitt.

The West Berlin guests were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with the delegation.

As the communique issued on the visit points out that during the talks held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides informed each other on the situation and activities of their parties, surveyed the international situation and the topical questions of the international communist movement.

The representatives of the HSWP praised the activity of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party and reaffirmed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists with the struggle of the West Berlin communists.

The representatives of the two parties stated unanimously that the results of political detente in the international life are being endangered by the machinations of the reactionary imperialist forces which are trying to poison the political atmosphere and increase the armaments race. They are of the view that in the present situation, SALT II and its earliest possible ratification, as well as the successful conclusion of the talks on the reduction of arms and forces in central Europe progressing in Vienna, have outstanding significance.

The two parties hail and assist every initiative genuinely aimed at checking the armaments race which imposes great economic burdens on the peoples of the world and which severely endangers the safety and security of Europe and the world, the existence and future of humanity, as well as those initiatives which help strengthen mutual trust and good relations between states of difference social systems. The sides also evaluate positively measures aimed at consolidating confidence and proposals made by the Soviet Union recently on October 6, 1979, in Berlin in the interest of carrying forward detente, easing military confrontation and for the promotion of disarmament.

The HSWP and the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party strongly favour the realization of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and for [as received] the successful preparation and realization of the Madrid conference to be held in 1980.

The communique goes on to state:

The sides assist the struggles of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos who are fighting for the territorial integrity of their country and for the protection of their peaceful socialist building work, against the aggressive ambitions of the Beijing leaders.

The HSWP and the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party attribute basic significance to the fact that the communist and working parties are strengthening their internationalist cooperation and solidarity for the achievement of their national and mutual aims on the basis of the principles accepted at the Berlin conference.

On Friday, the delegation of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party will leave Budapest in the evening hours.

OFFICIALS SATISFIED WITH RELATIONS WITH NETHERLANDS

LD281502 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)--The Hungarian news agency learned the following about the foreign ministerial talks of Hungary and Holland which ended today in Budapest: Besides having reviewed bilateral ties, the sides discussed at the talks all the major issues of the international situation with special regard to detente and disarmament. The Hungarian side expressed satisfaction over the similarity of the delegations' positions on the fundamental questions of international policy, like continuation of detente and the necessity to extend it also to the military sphere. Naturally, there are issues of the international policy on which the sides' opinions diverge.

The Hungarian side is satisfied with the state of Hungarian-Dutch relations and sees no problem that would hamper their expansion and successful further development. It is ready to raise political communication to a higher level. The Hungarian side also urges mutual efforts to eliminate ups and downs in the economic cooperation but to avoid any eventual break in the trend of development of the contacts. From this aspect, it deems highly viable exploration of the possibilities of long-term industrial cooperation and the expansion of third marketing cooperation. Foreign Minister Chritoph A. Van Der Klaauw fully agreed with the Hungarian evaluation of the present state of Hungarian-Dutch relations and of the prospects of their further development. He said that readiness was given also on the Dutch side for the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

The Hungarian party called the foreign ministerial talks useful and fruitful, the same the Dutch foreign minister said about his visit to Hungary.

Upon conclusion of his official call, Christoph Van Der Klaauw left Hungary Saturday evening. At the Ferihegy Airport he was seen off by Frigyes Puja. Present were also Mrs. Anna Bebits, Hungary's ambassador to the Hague, and Beelaerts Van Blokland, Budapest ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

BRIEFS

GDR MINISTER GEORGI'S VISIT--Rudi Georgi, GDR Minister of machine tool and processing machinery industry who has visited Hungary as a guest of Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, departed our country on 3 November. "With Istvan Soltesz, they reviewed timely aspects of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, the coordination of plans for the machine tool industries in 1981-85; and adopted resolutions concerning a further intensification of cooperation. With Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, they discussed what GDR-made machinery can be counted on in the development of the Hungarian light industry and reviewed those results of cooperation to date whose continuation and further development would contribute to the modernization of the processing industry." [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Nov 79 p 4 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA--D. Hunter, Australian deputy minister of commerce, had talks in Budapest between 30 October and 2 November with Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade. They reviewed the development of bilateral trade and possibilities for its development. The Australian guest was received by minister of foreign trade Peter Veress. D. Hunter departed from our country on Friday [2 November]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 79 p 5 AU]

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO MOSCOW ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU081303 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henry Jablonski, State Council Chairman; and Piotr Jardszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, Moscow.

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, to Soviet communists and all Soviet people.

The victory of the October Revolution under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and great Lenin marked the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind, the ERA of socialism.

The ideas proclaimed by the October Revolution have found their implementation in a developed socialist society built in the USSR. In accordance with the decisions of the 24th and 25th OPSU congresses, the Soviet Union has embarked on the path of building communism. Owing to the arduous work performed by all people, the country of the Soviets under CPSU leadership has been transformed into an economic and scientific-technical world power playing a key role in international affairs today. The consistent peaceful policy pursued by the USSR today enjoys full support on the part of all progressive and peace-loving countries all over the world.

Linked with the triumphant October Revolution are the formation and development of the worldwide socialist system, the socioeconomic achievements of the countries of the socialist community, the constantly growing role and importance of the communist and workers movement, as well as the successes of the national liberation movements.

The October Revolution had a decisive effect on the cause of the independence of Poland. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms initiated in the common struggle against the Hitlerite invador has become for us a foundation to build inviolable fraternal friendship and to develop all-round cooperation between our states and peoples. This cooperation encompasses all fields of the political, social and economic lives of both countries, and serves well the interests of the Polish and the Soviet peoples, as well as the consolidation of the entire community of socialist states. As has been emphasized in the guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress, we will strengthen and develop those last lasting ties of friendship and cooperation linking us.

Guided by the aspiration to deepen the process of detente and to strengthen peace, Poland's people with great appreciation welcome the outstanding new Soviet initiatives concerning military detente in Europe, set forth by you, Comrade Brezhnev, in October this year in Berlin. The Soviet Union has once again manifested its readiness to take concrete steps on the path of curbing the arms race and of peaceful cooperation among peoples.

Accept, dear comrades, our most cordial wishes for further successes in the construction of communism and in the struggle for peace and progress to you and the fraternal Soviet people.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, State Council Chairman of the Polish People's Republic; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic.

COMMUNIQUE ON HENRYK JABLONSKI'S COSTA RICA VISIT

AU061405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Nov 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Communique" issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the 30 October-1 November state visit to Costa Rica by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski]

[Text] PAP--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, paid a state visit to Costa Rica on 30 October-1 November 1979 at the invitation of President of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

During the visit State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and President Rodrigo Carazo held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

On the Polish side, the talks were attended by: Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology; Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak; Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Edmund Boratynski, head of the State Council Chancellery; Marian Dorbosielski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jozef Klasa, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Mexico; Antoni Karas, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; and Stanislaw Urbanczyk, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry.

On the Costa Rican side, the talks were attended by: Wilburg Jimenez Castro, minister of planning and economic policy; Marina Volio de Trejos, minister of culture, youth and sports; Hernan Fonseca Zamora, minister of agriculture and livestock; Bernd Niehaus Quesada, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jorge Corrales, head of the Ministry of Economy, industry and commerce; Rigoberto Navarro, director of the central bank; Alvar Antillon Salazar, general director for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Javier Sancho, deputy director of the Department for Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Arnoldo Herrera, representative of the East European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and President of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo exchanged information on their two countries' achievements in the economy, education, culture and science and on efforts aimed at meeting their nations' needs with increasing effectiveness. They exchanged information on the main plans, problems and activities concerning the foreign policies followed by the two states. The talks demonstrated identical or similarity of views concerning the basic problems of the present times under discussion.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the president of Costa Rica agreed that our nations' aspirations are consistent with the aims and aspirations of the UN Charter and that social progress and improved living conditions of societies can be achieved only in the conditions of peace, wide-ranging freedom, social justice and integral respect for human rights.

The two sides reaffirmed that sovereign equality of states, the right of all nations to self-determination and independence, respect for territorial integrity of states, peaceful solutions of disputes, a ban on the use of force and on the threat of the use of force in international relations, fulfillment of international obligation contracted in good faith and noninterference in internal affairs of other states are the leading principles of international relations.

They also stressed the principle of complete freedom of nations in choosing the economic, social and political system that is most compatible with their own specific conditions.

Guided by the conviction that only lasting peace helps create conditions for solving the main problems of the present world and for insuring further socioeconomic progress for mankind, the two sides asserted that their countries will continue to support militant activities aimed at deepening the process of detente and at making it irreversible and universal as well as at eliminating armed conflicts and hotbeds in the world.

The two sides asserted that halting and curbing the nuclear and conventional arms race and embarking upon the road to disarmament in order to reinforce political detente with military detente is a priority task in the present international situation.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the Soviet-American SALT II accord, the two sides voiced the hope that the accord will soon become valid, which would favor further curbs on nuclear armaments, including the reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two sides voiced their determined support for convening a world disarmament conference and for intensifying the work of the geneva disarmament committee.

The two sides also offered support for partial and regional disarmament efforts, including efforts aimed at creating zones of peace and zones free from nuclear armaments. In that connection they stressed the significance of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic informed the president of Costa Rica of the importance Poland attaches to the CSCE and its Final Act and of the steps taken by Poland to insure the continuation of the process initiated by the CSCE. The two statesmen expressed their concordant hope that the complete implementation of the CSCE will not only bring further great benefits to Europe, but also exert a beneficial influence in other regions of the world. In that connection they attach great importance to the Madrid meeting in 1980.

The two sides declared themselves for further measures to insure world peace.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic expressed the highest praise for the noble and great idea put forward by president of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo Odic: To establish in Costa Rica a university of peace, the task of which would be to educate people in the spirit of peace. He offerred his full support for the idea.

The two statesmen agreed that the idea pursues the same aims as those contained in the Declaration on Educating Societies in the Spirit of Peace, adopted by the UN General Assembly on the initiative of the Polish People's Republic in the conviction that since wars have their beginnings in human minds, the construction if peace should begin with these minds.

For that reason the sides agreed that their representatives concerned in the United Nations and other international forums will establish direct contacts both in that regard and with regard to other political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical issues interesting the two sides. For that reason, both sides decided to continue their cooperation in communications, especially within the WARC, which is being held in Geneva.

The Polish side praised Costa Rica's creative contribution to the cause of strengthening the basic principles of international law and peaceful coexistence among nations and its sincere commitment to the cause of eliminating the sources of international conflicts.

The Costa Rican side stressed that Poland's foreign policy, which had been born of difficult historical experiences and which is based on principles of peaceful coexistence, among other principles, contributes to the cause of intensifying detente, creating a climate of international trust and extending harmonious coexistence among nations.

The two sides agreed that the system of the United Nations constitutes a convenient forum for discussing and negotiating issues connected with the world's socioeconomic development and international economic cooperation.

Both sides expressed support for setting up an international economic order based on equitable exchanges of goods and on just prices for basic products in accordance with the norms established by the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. They reiterated their support for the UNCTAD resolutions aimed at improving relations in that regard.

The two sides analyzed the state of their economic cooperation and trade developed in the past few years in keeping with the trade agreement of 10 September 1976 and agreed that it is necessary to expand that agreement in order to expand the level of trade in accordance with the complementary character of the two countries' economies.

During the talks, the two sides agreed that it is necessary to promote cooperation in the following spheres: Coal mining, sulfur mining, the maritime economy and harbor construction, the machine building industry and the farm-food industry.

The discovery of coal and sulfur deposits in Costa Rica and Poland's great experience in the construction of installations for extracting those deposits in keeping with modern technologies create a good basis for cooperation in this field. Both sides also noted that Poland is ready to participate in the comprehensive development of mining, beginning with geological prospecting through designing, constructing, commissioning and operating mines.

As for the maritime economy, both sides indicated their interest in possible cooperation in processing various kinds of fish. The Polish side indicated its particular interest in supplying Costa Rica with fishing vessels, freighters and special vessels.

Taking into account the possibility for constructing an interoceanic oil pipeline, the two sides indicated their interest in launching joint work in the sphere of harbor projects in that regard as well. The Costa Rican side indicated its interest in the Polish offer concerning the development of the farm-food industry and the supplies of agricultural and food machinery.

Both sides noted that increasing the share of other electroengineering products and capital goods in their trade can be particularly advantageous and consistent with their two countries' economic interests.

The sides agreed that the development of cooperation between cooperative organizations in their countries offers great opportunities. Among other things, it offers opportunities for the processing of food, the production of furniture and the clothing and leather industries.

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the signing, during the visit, of the accord on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two states and agreed that it will effectively enrich the knowledge about the two countries and greatly expand the exchanges and mutual activities in those spheres.

The chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and president of Costa Rica expressed their deep satisfaction with the results of the talks.

The chairman of the State Council conveyed his thanks to the Costa Rican authorities and people for the hospitable and cordial reception accorded to him and his entourage.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, invited President of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo to pay a state visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD090028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received in audience in the Belweder Palace today the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, Mandalam Ramaseshier Sivaramakrishnan, who presented his letters of credence.

The audience was attended by Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State, and deputy minister of foreign affairs Eugeniusz Kulaga. Later, Mandalam Ramaseshier Sivaramakrishnan was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience.

A representative company of the Polish Army paid military honors to the ambassador and the Indian national anthem was played.

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES TU CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

AU061331 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 5 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 3 November Warsaw session of the seventh international conference of food and catering trade unionists]

[Text] Wladyslaw Kruczek welcomed the participants in the conference on behalf of the Central Trade Union Council and all working people in Poland. Referring to the speech by WIS chairman Julie Livi, who said that the socialist states' peace initiatives constitute the main bulwark of the working people and the nations fighting for their rights and independence. W. Kruczek noted that, mindful of the tragic experience of the past, the Polish trade unionists attach fundamental importance to the struggle for peace and detente and for reinforcing political detente with the necessary measures in the military sphere. That is why, he continued, we fully support the disarmament initiative presented in Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev in agreement with other socialist countries. We also believe, W. Kurczek said, that the SALT II accord will come into force and will thus help strengthen peace and security.

Wladyslaw Kruczek also noted the importance of the efforts to intensify the unity and solidarity of the working people throughout the world and international trade union cooperation for the implementation of their main aims and tasks. Discussing the extensive activity developed by the Polish trade union movement in that regard, W. Kruczek drew attention also to the support given by the Polish working people to all trade union organizations fighting for progress and social justice.

PAX MOVEMENT RESTATES POLITICAL CREDO

AU051416 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3-4 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "Stef.": "The Cement of Patriotism"]

[Text] The socially progressive movement of Pax formulated its comprehensive programmatic principles for the first time over 20 years ago. The principles, which we called the "Polish School of Patriotic Thinking," included the following prominent formulation: "The morality of Polish social life requires that every view of the world asserting itself in social life fulfills a patriotic function." We also warned against the attempt by any view of the world whatever to monopolize the right to represent patriotic values.

Without ripping open the healed wounds and without apportioning mutual offenses and mistrust, it has to be stated, nonetheless, that at that time those principles were postulative in nature and expressed the wish that, as Boleslaw Piasecki put it in his article "Forces of Development," "all people professing the Catholic view of the world should play a creative and positive role in the process of construction." We are able to state with patriotic satisfaction that the seventies have been not only important in that regard, but most momentous as well. For the first time the church and People's Poland have genuinely and comprehensively met precisely on the platform of patriotism. "The cooperation between the church and the state," E. Gierek said when welcoming John Paul II in the Belweder Palace, "should concern whatever serves the development of Poland and the strengthening of its security and international position, whatever promotes progress in the life of society and strengthens the family and whatever cultivates the good traditions of tolerance, stimulates the will to cooperation and, at the same time, helps propagate attitudes of social discipline and civic responsibility." The stance of the party leadership coincided with the stand of the church and, above all, with the personal activities of our cardinal primate.

We have recalled that achievement, which is of importance for the moral-political unity of the Polish people and for their development opportunities, because article 65 of the party congress guidelines sums up that achievement and makes it a program for the future. The article presents the extensively and comprehensively conceived patriotic values--we regard them in Poland as all-human values--as a "platform for cooperation of all citizens of our country." Let us note that a preceding passage clearly indicates that believers are referred to in that connection. Viewed as an international issue and, above all, as an issue of the supreme cause of peace, the same all-human values are the reasons for the dialog with the Vatican and constitute the criterion for the positive evaluation of "John Paul's II journey to his fatherland in 1979 and, especially, of his meeting in the Belweder Palace and his homily in Oswiecim," as stated on page 85 of the guidelines.

The Pax Association was, is and will constitute a movement which makes public the problem of the views of the world in the light of the mutually intertwined values of patriotism, socialism and Catholicism. While implementing that task, we intend to achieve the following insofar as we are able to:

1) Intellectually and morally support the positive church-state dialog and propagate it in public opinion; 2) regard it as a necessary and completely fundamental, though not exclusive, condition for creatively solving the problems of the views of the world in Poland; enrich it through a resumed philosophical dialog with the Marxists, which should be made easier not only by the sociopolitical atmosphere in the sphere of the views of the world, but also by the humanist contents of the teachings of the present pope and by the most recent achievements of the Marxist thought; 3) bring closer, in the sphere of intellectual practice and movement, the prospects for the plurality of the views of the world held by Polish socialist society.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETINGS CONDUCTED

LD052210 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov, PAP--According to a communique by the Polish Government press spokesman the Council of Ministers today convened for a session that was followed by a meeting of the government Presidium.

Following a decision of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, the government resolved an agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions to introduce additional two work-free days, apart from those defined in December 22, 1978 ministerial council resolution thus bringing the number of off-days from 14 to 16.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the environmental protection bill. The bill is a further extension of the regulations contained in the Polish Constitution, which recognizes man's natural environment as national property that requires special protection, and which simultaneously guarantees all Polish citizens the right to benefit from its most precious assets.

The Council of Ministers approved the bill and resolved to pass it on to the Polish Sejm.

On the motion of the civic committee for the reconstruction of the Royal Castle in Warsaw, the government Presidium adopted a founding act for a new state organization named "The Royal Castle in Warsaw--a Monument of History and National Culture." It was also resolved to set up a board of directors of the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

The Presidium of the government approved the directions of the development of the nation's central heating system for the years 1980-1985 and the resulting investment, technical and administrative tasks facing the power industry and other branches of the economy as well as authorities of voivodships. The adopted programme is to meet in the future the rising demand for heating power.

The government Presidium also passed a decision to start the production of new versions of green-fodder combine-harvesters as well as of special trailers for the transport of fodder.

JAROSZEWICZ VISIT TO KATOWICE REPORTED

LD032332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was in Katowice Voivodship today. Accompanied by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, the premier toured the Katowice metallurgical works.

Later, a meeting with the voivodship party and state authorities was held. Also present were: Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy Politburo member, deputy premier and chairman of the planning commission; Kazimierz Secomski, the deputy premier; Zdzislaw Legomski, the voivode of Katowice; and ministers Franciszek Kaim, the minister of metallurgy; and Adam Glazur, the minister of construction and construction materials industry. Those present were acquainted with current production matters and plans for the further expansion of the works. The works will supply this year the 10 millionth ton of steel. By the end of October the metallurgy workers of Katowice, implementing the deed of the 35th anniversary, have produced, among others, 43,000 tons above the steel plan and 32,000 tons of rolled steel products.

In the rolling mill it was reported that the mill produces 13 types of rolled steel sections [profile ksztaltownikow], and railway tracks of the highest quality. The rolling mill workers have reported that on 2 November they began production of the waterproof piles, the so-called (Larsens). This will be of considerable significance to the construction of water projects as envisaged in the Vistula development program.

Premier Jaroszewicz also visited the crews finishing the assembly and commissioning work at the giant ore transloading depot. It will soon be able to receive trains with the Soviet ore. Next, a meeting between the premier and representatives of the voivodship party and state authorities, the management of the Katowicz works and the leading activists of the housing construction sector in the voivodship was held.

At the meeting, the activities of the work force of the combine aiming at the continuous improvement in quality of production and effectiveness of management, were discussed. Problems linked with further expansion were mentioned, as was the construction of further production plants in line with the needs of the national economy in order to provide in the near future the appropriate supply of steel, rolled products and coke.

Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed to the work force of Katowice metallurgical works and their builders the words of appreciation and thanks for the high production results achieved this year and for the commissioning of the production of new kinds of high quality metallurgical products. He expressed approval of the directions of the further development of the combine presented at the meeting.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES BANK BOARD OF DIRECTORS

LD090022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanied by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski, received today the board of directors of the Polish Security Bank [PKO], a joint stock company of Warsaw.

The meeting, held in connection with the 50th anniversary of the PKO bank, was attended by the minister of finance, Henryk Kisiel, first deputy minister of finance, Marian Krzak, and the chairman of the central board of the PKO bank, Kazimierz Lasopolski.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz congratulated those present on the achievements of the PKO bank during its 50 years of continuous work. He noted in particular the rapid development of the bank since the last war. This development is being reflected, among other things, in the great development of relations with Poles living abroad, in particular, as far as the transfer of money for their families and saving deposits in foreign currency are concerned.

SEIZURE OF U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN NOTED

AU081213 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Tehran 5 November (AGERPRES)--The Iranian press agency has announced that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has been occupied by about 400 persons, who took 38 [as published] American hostages and are requesting "the U.S. Government to extradite the former shah." The agency cites a communique by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, stating: "This action by a group of compatriots is a natural reaction to the indifference shown by the U.S. Government for the feelings of the Iranian people which have been offended by the presence of the overthrown shah in the United States." The communique adds that on 30 October the U.S. State Department was officially requested "to extradite the former shah and his wife Farah," and to return all the possessions of the former sovereign. "The reply of the American Government will have repercussions on the relations between the two countries," says the communique.

On the other hand, press agencies report that in a communique issued in Washington the U.S. State Department conveyed to the Iranian authorities its anxiety about the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The communique states that the Iranian Government has assured the United States that "the persons seized are in safety and the government is doing everything possible to settle the problem satisfactorily."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Congratulatory Message

AU081210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulatory message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and USSR Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we take great pleasure in conveying to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, to the communists and all working people in the neighborly and friendly Soviet Union, warm congratulations on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution--an event of historical world importance, which paved the way for revolutionary changes in the world and for the transition form capitalist to socialism.

The Romanian workers class and revolutionary and progressive forces enthusiastically hailed the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, expressed their militant solidarity, and actively supported the struggle of the Russian proletariat led by its Communist Party, to defend the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the world, the Soviet power.

The Romanian communists and all our people have followed and continue to follow with great satisfaction the remarkable successes attained by the Soviet peoples, led by the CPSU, in their peaceful, devoted and heroic work devoted to socioeconomic development and to raising their material and intellectual living standard. Currently, the Soviet Union presents the image of a modern socialist state, with a sound economy and a first-class technical and scientific potential, which is making a notable contribution to asserting the forces of socialism in the world, and the trend toward international detente, peace and cooperation.

Consistently endeavoring to strengthen the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation with all the socialist countries, the RCP, and the Socialist Republic of Romania are unwaveringly striving to continuously develop and deepen the Romanian-Soviet relations in numerous areas, to implement the provisions of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and of the joint declaration of November 1976, and of the agreements concluded on the occasion of meetings at the highest level.

In the spirit of those agreements, we express our profound belief that, through joint efforts, the traditional ties of good-neighborliness, friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, and their cooperation in the international arena will continue to develop successfully, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, and of the general cause of socialism and communism, peace and understanding among peoples.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, we wish the communists and the fraternal peoples of the friendly Soviet Union new and ever greater successes in implementing the tasks of the 25th CPSU Congress, in building communism, and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

USSR Ambassador's Anniversary Reception

AU081156 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, gave a reception on Tuesday 6 November. The reception was attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, Gheorghe Radulescu, Mihai Dalea, Ilie Radulescu, and Mihail Florescu, Suzana Gadea, Justin Grigoras, members of the government and of the RCP Central Committee, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee, representatives of the leadership of various ministries and other central institutions, mass and civic organizations, veterans of the Romanian workers movement, members of the General Council of the Association of Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union (ARLUS), men of sciences, art and culture, generals and high-ranking officers, religious leaders and journalists.

Also present were the members of the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and of the Soviet cultural delegation that are visiting our country on the occasion of the events devoted to the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was also attended by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and by members of the diplomatic corps.

Congratulatory Messages

AU081158 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the minister of national defense sent a congratulatory message to the USSR defense minister.

Similar messages were also sent by the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the National Council of Women, the General Council of the Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union, the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Committee of Anti-fascist Veterans, the National Council of the Red Cross Society, the writers' union and other central institutions and mass organizations to similar organizations and institutions in the USSR.

Reception for Soviet Delegation

AU081159 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the General Council of the Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union (ARLUS), on Tuesday received the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society led by V.G. Smirnov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Novgorod Regional Soviet and deputy in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, who came to our country at the invitation of the ARLUS General Council to attend the events marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGE TO ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN LISBON

AU081146 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Conference of Solidarity With the Arab Peoples in Lisbon--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in conveying to the participants in the proceedings of this conference cordial greetings and best wishes for success, as well as an expression of our friendship and solidarity with your peoples' aspirations for freedom, independence, social progress, democracy, prosperity and peace.

Starting from the feelings of profound sympathy and friendship the Romanian people nurtures for the Arab peoples, the message reads, from its traditional relations with them, Romania follows with keen interest and shows her active solidarity with the fight of the Arab peoples for their ensured and strengthened political and economic independence, for their unhampered development on the road of economic and social progress, for a just and durable peace in the Near East.

As is known, Romania has always been in favor of a global political solution to the Middle East conflict, and has consistently militated for the fulfillment of this goal. We have always stated that any war, any conflicts in this zone--just as in any other part of the world--can only worsen the living and working conditions of each and every people and naturally, aggravate the international situation, and endanger world peace and stability.

We consider that it is imperiously necessary now that efforts be intensified for a global, just and durable solution in this region, leading to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and especially to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination, and to independent statehood. I wish to mention on this occasion, too, that Romania was among the first countries to have declared years ago support for an independent Palestinian state. In our opinion, this is an essential condition for insuring a dignified life for the Palestinian people which had to suffer to much, for its unhampered development in keeping with its inalienable rights.

We believe that this prospect is now feasible, and that everything possible must be done to turn it into reality. We believe that for this purpose it is very important to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all the Arab countries.

Under the present circumstances we believe that great support for a global settlement of the Middle East situation would come from convening an international conference under the aegis, or with the active participation of the U.N., attended by all the states involved in the Middle East conflict, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization --the authentic acknowledged representative of the Palestinian people--as well as by the co-presidents of the Geneva conference--the Soviet Union and the United States--and if necessary, by other states. As a matter of fact, whatever method is decided upon, we believe that everything should be done for initiating negotiations conducive to a global solution and to secure a lasting peace, free, independent development to all the states in the zone, their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Romania is convinced that such a settlement fully corresponds to the vital necessities of all the countries and peoples in the Middle East, to the cause of peace, international collaboration and detente.

Reaffirming, on this occasion, too, the feelings of militant solidarity harbored by the RCP and by the Romanian people for the just cause of the Palestinian people and of all the Arab peoples, for their efforts to fulfill their aspirations for peace, well-being and progress. I wish the proceedings of your conference complete success.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

VICE PREMIER RECEIVES SFRY, BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

AU082112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/11/1979--On November 8, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Milojko Veljovic, president of the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Ginyo Ganev, deputy chairman of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Commission for the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower system.

On the occasion, discussed was the way in which the working programme for the building of the Turnu Magurele Nikopol hydropower system, adopted at the meeting between the representatives of the governments of Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia held in Drobeta-Turnu Severin in September this year, was implemented.

FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER MITTERRAND ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU082059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/11/1979--Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, arrived in Bucharest on November 8 for a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. The guest is accompanied by Jaque Attali, member of the steering committee of that party.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU082108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2006 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/11/1979--Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti arrived in Bucharest on November 8 for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

COUNTY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ELECT OFFICIALS

AU081908 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] Today 22 county RCP organizations held conferences which were attended by members of the central party leadership. "The following comrades participated in the conferences: Ion Ursu in Arges, Ilie Verdet in Cluj, Stefan Voitec in Dolj, Cornel Burtica in Galati, Gheorghe Cioara in Hunedoara, Nicolae Giosan in Ialomita, Dumitru Popescu in Iasi, Ludovic Fazekas in Maramures, Mihai Gere in Mures, Mihai Dalea in Neamt, Virgil Cazacu in Olt, Ion Mitea in Prahova, Iosif Banc in Satu Mare, Emil Bobu in Salaj, Stefan Andrei in Sibiu, Dumitru Popa in Suceava, Gheorghe Radulescu in Teleorman, Ion Coman in Timis, Vasile Marin in Tulcea, Petre Lupu in Vaslui, Ion Patan in Vilcea and Ion Ilescu in Vrancea."

The participants in the conferences examined the implementation of current 5-year plan tasks, adopted measures for further activity, fully approved of the 12th RCP Congress documents and unanimously endorsed the proposal that Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected at that congress as RCP Secretary General.

"The county party conferences also elected the leading bodies of the respective organizations, the delegates to the 12th congress and appointed candidates for central party bodies. The following comrades were elected as first secretaries of county party committees: Ion Sirbu in Arges, Stefan Mocuta in Cluj, Miu Dobrescu in Dolj, Paraschiv Benescu in Galati, Ioan Ciucu in Hunedoara, Ion Tarachiu in Ialomita, Petru Enache in Iasi, Gheorghe Pop in Maramures, Nicolae Veres in Mures, Gheorghe Manea in Neamt, Ion Albuletu in Olt, Ion Circei in Prahova, Ioan Foris in Satu Mare, Letitia Ionas in Salaj, Vasile Barbulet in Sibiu, Traian Girba in Suceava, Teodor Roman in Teleorman, Petre Danica in Timis, Ion Petre in Tulcea, Gheorghe Cilibiu in Vaslui, Teodar Coman in Vilcea, and Gheorghe Stoica in Vrancea. Comrade Gheorghe Pana was reelected first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee."

At the end of their proceedings, the conferences adopted cables to the party Central Committee and Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu.

BRIEFS

ACADEMY CONVENTION WITH PRC--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1979--A collaboration convention between the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Academy of Social Sciences of the People's Republic of China was signed in Bucharest on Wednesday. The document was signed by the presidents of the two institutions. The same day, Hu Quiaomu [name as received], president of the Academy of Social Sciences of the People's Republic of China, was received by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU]

TITO SENDS OCTOBER REVOLUTION GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

AU081710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 6 November, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"On behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the LCY and on my own behalf, I convey to you, respected Comrade Brezhnev, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to all the working people and citizens of your country cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and best wishes for the further all-round progress and well-being of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union.

"It is our deep conviction, which was also mutually noted during our recent meeting in Moscow, that the further development of friendly relations and comprehensive, mutually useful cooperation based on jointly adopted principles, constitute a lasting interest of our countries and peoples.

"I am convinced that on that basis our relations will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of our countries, equal international cooperation, peace, socialism and general progress in the world."

SPOKESMAN ACCUSES CPSU'S ZAMYATIN OF DISTORTION ON KAMPUCHEA

LD081440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs [SSIP], journalists asked for comment on the statement made on Moscow television by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with a viewer's question about the Yugoslav press standpoint toward Democratic Kampuchea. In this connection the SSIP spokesman stated:

"We do not have at our disposal the full text of Zamyatin's statement. However, insofar as this statement corresponds to agency reports, I must say that this is a case not only of suppression of, but also of obvious distortion of Yugoslavia's well-known standpoints on the inadmissibility of foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries under any pretext. This is particularly so when military intervention is involved.

"Not only Yugoslavia but also the great majority of UN members assume this stand, as was confirmed again quite recently during a vote in the world organization precisely on the question of Democratic Kampuchea.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC'S HUANG HUA

Foreign Ministry Report on Visit

LD081510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Answering journalists' questions about the content and results of yesterday's talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, Ambassador Kalezic made this statement at today's press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

"The talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, have been conducted in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. An exhaustive review was made in the talks of the development of bilateral relations. It was assessed that these are very successfully developing, and that there exist opportunities for them to be further promoted, particularly in the economic sphere. An exhaustive examination was also made of the international situation and relations, with special mention of the hotbeds of crisis."

The spokesman told journalists that no joint communique would be issued about the Yugoslav-Chinese talks, since, as he said: "The Chinese side is not in the practice of issuing such communiques on the occasion of visits by the minister of foreign affairs to other countries."

The world press has recently published reports about an essential improvement in relations between Yugoslavia and Albania. Do you share this opinion, and what have you to say in this connection? The official spokesmand replied:

"Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring Albania have developed more and more favorably recently, especially in the sphere of trade exchange and in educational and cultural cooperation. President Tito, as you know, spoke about this in Pristina, as did the federal secretary for foreign affairs in his report to the Federal Assembly."

Vrhovec 8 November Luncheon

LD081642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Split--Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Split this afternoon. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in the Park Hotel in Split in honor of the visit from the friendly PRC. Also present at the luncheon were Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly, and others.

Meeting With Tito

LD081630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--The president of the republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, and had a long friendly talk with him. Huang Hua conveyed Chairman Hua Guofeng's cordial greetings to President Tito. Foreign Minister Huang Hua also passed on information from Chairman Hua Guofeng in which the latter informs President Tito about the results of his recent visit to the countries of Western Europe and a number of topical foreign-political activities of the People's Republic of China.

The talk which then took place related to the general world situation, the policy of relaxation, crisis flashpoints in various regions, the resolution of economic problems which have arisen in the world and other issues.

President Tito stressed that it was essential that existing conflicts and crises should be resolved by peaceable means, by means of patient negotiations. The president also spoke about the independent, nonbloc orientation of the movement and policy of nonalinement. The desire was stressed by both sides for successul Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation to continue to be promoted comprehensively in a spirit of mutual respect and friendship.

The conversation was also attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

Huang Return to Belgrade

LD081908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--After visiting Bugojno, where he was received by President Tito, Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs stopped in Split for a short time with his wife and associates. In the Park Hotel in Split, the PRC visitors were entertained to luncheon, which was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Town Assembly, and other guests.

Huang Hua returned to Belgrade from Split by air tonight. He will hold another round of talks with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs tomorrow and will leave Belgrade in the evening.

PRC DELEGATION STUDIES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

LD081406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 8 (TANJUG)--An educational delegation of the People's Republic of China, headed by Deputy Minister of Education, Pu Tungsiu, today was informed on the main features of the Yugoslav system of education and upbringing.

The delegation, which arrived here yesterday on a two-week visit to Yugoslavia, expressed lively interest in the aims and sense of the Yugoslav reform of education and in self-management in this field. The Chinese delegation paid special attention to the division of competence between "the state" and social bodies in Yugoslavia, that is what competences of the republics, provinces, communities and schools are in the development and policy of education.

The Chinese delegation today discussed this with the deputy director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Vlastimir Stamenovic.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BUNDESWEHR'S BRANDT

Interview on Arms Sales, Defense

DW081000 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0619 GMT 7 Nov 79 DW

[Unidentified reporters interview with FRG's Bundeswehr Inspector General Juergen Brandt in Yugoslavia; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What interest does a communist country actually have in showing its people's army to the highest soldier of the Bundeswehr?

[Answer] That is a good question. I believe one ought to see that the visit of the Bundeswehr inspector general to a communist country is also a visit to an independent, that is, nonalined country. That seems to me to be the answer to your question.

If one visits Yugoslavia not merely as a soldier, it becomes evident that this country has not belonged to a bloc for at least 31 years, since 1948, and that the armed forces have the mission of safeguarding the country's security.

[Question] Observers noted that your French and British colleagues have also been here not too long ago, so that it seems that Yugoslavia particularly likes to have NATO visitors.

[Answer] If I were to formulate this question, I would be more careful and I would not speak of NATO visits. I would like to point out that the invitation was extended in the spring of 1978 to my predecessor by the predecessor of the present Yugoslav chief of the general staff. Due to the change that took place in Germany it is only now that I have been in a position to follow through on the invitation.

[Question] Colleagues with some insight say that another possibility, another possible explanation would be the wish of the Yugoslavs to become more independent of the Soviet Union and the United States with regard to arms for the Yugoslav Armed Forces. Are the Yugoslavs interested in obtaining arms from the Federal Republic? Did they indicate that?

[Answer] I have not been asked concretely about arms. I do not believe that there are doubts here in Yugoslavia with regard to the very restrictive laws in Germany pertaining to arms exports--laws that cannot simply be changed just like that--and that there will certainly be no parliamentary majority in favor of such a radical change.

[Question] Theoretically, however, it is said to be possible to supply arms from the Federal Republic to territories where there is no tension. Is Yugoslavia one of them?

[Answer] I would in no case consider Yugoslavia a country located in a tension area or being exposed to tensions. But in practice the FRG has exported arms basically only to countries belonging to our own alliance system.

[Question] Mr Brandt, now I must ask what particularly interested the Bundeswehr inspector general in the course of this visit. Is there something that could be taken home as an incentive, for example, were you only able to see that which was been shown to you?

[Answer] I do not think that there is anything concrete I can take home. But maybe one needs to view things differently. I think that the Bundeswehr inspector general must realize that independent Yugoslavia--I stress independent Yugoslavia--is a stabilizing factor in Europe. Imagine that suddenly Yugoslavia was not independent any more, then one would realize how unstable the sutuation then would be in Europe. Keeping in mind that the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia--armed forces, by the way, which like NATO are committed to the preservation of peace--constitute the skeleton for a concept of general people's defense. Then this is surely something that interests an inspector general. Yet the entire different concept of war prevention by NATO through deterrence does not make this an example that can be taken back to Germany, but I believe that merely letting the Yugoslav armed forces know that we regard them as an important factor for the maintenance of Yugoslavia's independence makes it worthwhile to undertake such a trip.

[Question] To what extent is your visit a confidence-building measure at the same time?

[Answer] I think it is expressive of the further normalizing relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG, or, reduced to a somewhat complicated, albeit simple, formula: The special marks the normal, the special facet being that the German inspector general is traveling to Yugoslavia as the first German chief of the General Staff. But the background against which he is undertaking this trip is made up by the normalizing relations.

[Question] What was ths situation with such mutual military visits in general after the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki? Have maneuver observers from the Federal Republic gone to Yugoslavia regularly, and vice versa?

[Answer] I am not sure about the vice versa, but I think I can remember--though I am not prepared to swear an oath to it--that we did dispatch maneuver observers to Yugoslavia some time ago, and I would be very much surprised if we had not in return invited Yugoslavs and/or the Yugoslav military attache, who is here with us, to attend maneuvers. Well, confidence-building measures between us and Yugoslavia are actually not needed; what is required is confidence-building measures between the two blocs--to use a Yugoslav phrase.

[Question] In any event, the uniforms of the Bundeswehr are not unknown to the Yugoslavs. You and your entourage are wearing uniforms as well...

[Answer--interrupts] Yes, naturally.

[Question] ...on your trip here, and you have been shown on television in uniform. The uniforms look different today, and the men wearing them are different and also think differently. Still, the war of the Germans took a toll of 1.7 million Yugoslav lives. How do people in the street look at you?

[Answer] The people on the street possibly do not even notice because they do not recognize the uniform as being German.

[Question] And if they knew where you came from?

[Answer] In that case, I believe, they do not overlook the fact that 2 million Germans go to Yugoslavia on vacation every year, and people here in Yugoslavia are perfectly aware, of course, that about 600,000 Yugoslavs are earning their living in Germany or are living in Germany with their family fathers. [as heard]

Spokesman's Assessment of Visit

ID090044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 8 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG)--Asked to give his assessment of the visit to Yugoslavia of the inspector-general of the Federal Republic of Germany's Armed Forces, General Juergen Brandt, and the visit's importance, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezio said at today's press conference that this is the first visit of a Federal Republic's military delegation, although there have been in the past some visits at lower levels. "It is natural that during such visits talks are held on questions of military relations and the development of inter-army cooperation, including questions of military-economic and technical cooperation," the spokesman set out.

BORBA CRITICAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN STORY ON NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

AU071745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 79 p ? AU

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "What the Old 'Vela' Reported"]

[Excerpts] On the night of 22-23 September this year, the overaged U.S. reconnaissance satellite "Vela" (launched 9 years ago with an operational life of 18 months) registered a light signal of great intensity in the broader region of the South African coast. This greatly excited the experts at Patrick Air Base in Florida.

It is therefore difficult to accept a completely vague and ambiguous assessment of what happened on 22 September this year. It is even more difficult to accept the cynical and contemptuous denials by the racist government in Pretoria, which first nonchalantly rejected the accusations, pointing out the possibility of a natural phenomenon and later ascribing the event to the "explosion of a Soviet Nuclear Echo-2 class submarine" which had been "hanging around in that region for some time."

In addition it is difficult to understand the incomplete and evasive statement by the U.S. Government, for it is impossible to be unsure of what actually happened and at the same time to insist that it was a nuclear explosion of precisely 2 kilotons. Great suspicion is caused by the statement that it is "impossible to determine the culprit because some other country could have caused the explosion."

Leaving aside all those contradictions, some important questions must be borne in mind. First, is it possible that a small country can build a nuclear device alone, without the assistance of others? If it is not possible, is the event a demonstration of the hypocrisy of those who officially and solemnly proclaim to be against nuclear arms being "delivered" to others?

Secondly, the ultimate questions remains of what South Africa will use the nuclear bomb for, or what advantages it may get from it. The nuclear arsenals of the big powers have until now served to frighten off the other side in order to prevent a large conflict from breaking out, or to preserve the status of a big power which allegedly imparts the right to special responsibilities for war and peace in the world, in other words, the right of the big powers to interfere in everything and not to allow any problem to be solved without them.

The problems of South African security, however, are quite different in nature. The ruling structures of that racist government face the extremely serious problem of class and race contradictions and the striving of the great majority of its people to live as equal and free men. In South Africa, 78 percent of the people are black, 3 percent are Asian, and only 19 percent are white. At the same time, industry and mining are 100 percent in the hands of the whites, and cultivated land 90 percent. About 19 million coloreds live under most miserable conditions in camps, without the right to work, the right to free movement, the right to possess land, and without many other basic human rights. The accumulated dissatisfaction of those people who live in a system of slavery in the 20th century constitutes a tremendous force. It can be mastered neither with a nuclear nor any other weapon.

PREPARATIONS BEING CARRIED OUT FOR NONALINED NEWS CONFERENCE

LD090748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 8, TANJUG--Preparations for the second conference of the nonalined news agencies' pool and the meeting of the pool Coordinating Committee, which will be held in Belgrade from November 19 to 24, develop according to schedule. This was stated at the regular press conference today by the spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

He also said that the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, [as] the host to the conference has sent invitations to news agencies and governments of all the nonalined countries to take part in the conference.

The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman added that a large number of news agencies and representatives of the nonalined countries' governments [words indistinct] far accepted the invitation.

DRAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH SRI LANKA NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL

LD082210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav vice-premier and Federal Nuclear Energy Commission Chairman Zvone Dragan today conferred with Sri Lanka Nuclear Energy Commission chairman, Prof. Dr. Siriwarden on possibilities and ways for concretizing a programme of cooperation between the two countries in utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Dr. Siriwarden informed Zvone Dragan about the use of nuclear energy in Sri Lanka and his country's ambitions and interests in the field.

Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan informed Dr. Siriwarden about Yugoslavia's thirty-year experience in nuclear energy use. He outlined the basic directions of Yugoslavia's long-term nuclear energy development plans.

The mutual interest was expressed in a gradual but continual expansion of bilateral cooperation in the field. It was assessed that the expansion of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of nuclear technology and its application would contribute to further breaking the monopoly of industrially developed countries in the field of nuclear energy.

SERBIAN PARTY COMMITTEES DISCUSS TITO'S INITIATIVE

LD072026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Comrade Tito's initiative is already exerting powerful influence on the alteration of the content and method of work of organizations of the Serbian League of Communists. This confirms that this initiative is the expression of the needs and mature conditions in the development of our socioeconomic and political life, it was stressed at today's session of two commissions of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium--for development of the League of Communists and ideological education, and for cadre policy--at which discussion was held of the tasks relating to the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility and on the further democratization of socio political relations.

Particular mention was made of political professionalism. According to data submitted, there are about 20,000 people in the entire country who are engaged in professional political work; it was stated that this is a very small number, incomparably less than that in any other system in the world. But the essence of collective work and decisionmaking lies precisely in the fact that there is no reproduction of "professionals" in politics, that all participate in developing policy and in realizing it.

DJURANOVIC MEETS SOCIOPOLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SLOVENIA

LD082341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today. Djuranovic is reported to have had a meeting in Ljubljana tonight with the highest-ranking representatives of the republic's sociopolitical life. A number of questions of Yugoslavia's and Slovenia's sociopolitical and economic development were discussed on this occasion.

COUNCIL FOR CIVIL DEFENSE MEETS IN BELGRADE

AU080932 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2101 1 Nov 79 p 13 AU

[B. Vucetic report]

[Summary] "Direct observations and talks with leading people and experts in the commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the central committee presidiums of the League of Communists and the civil defense staffs in the socialist republics and provinces have led to the realization that the attitude of the League of Communists and other social factors to civil defense as one of the strategic components of all-people's defense and social self-protection has now improved. This was noted at a session of the Council for Civil Defense of Yugoslavia held last week in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the council.

"In a very exhaustive and substantive discussion, which embraced all the important questions of the further development, organization and material equipment of civil defense, full support was expressed for the positions and assessments of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the further development, organization and material equipment of civil defense. It was assessed that all that has been done so far as regards organizing the protection of people and property and the organization of civil defense in relation to actual needs and possibilities is only a good beginning. For this reason, it is necessary in the coming period to change something in the substance of work of all subjects of society, organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities and organizations so that our self-protection will be up to the level of our actual needs of protection in a situation that could be imposed on us by exceptional destruction and other forms of operation in the event of an aggression against our country or in the event of sudden natural disasters such as affected the Montenegrin coast this spring."

At the session it was stressed that it was necessary to embark resolutely on new activities and long continuous organizational and ideopolitical work in civil defense. It was assessed that the disastrous earthquake in Montenegro mobilized the entire system of civil defense in all our republics and provinces. The civil defense headquarters in Montenegro also assumed the functions of certain administrative organs, undertaking economic and social activities. At its session the council also considered the construction of air raid shelters and urban protection measures. It was also decided to form a working group of experts which will draft textbooks, instructions and regulations for the development of civil defense.

REPORTAGE ON SOUTH-79 DEFENSE EXERCISE IN SERBIA, KOSOVO

Savatic Interview on Exercise

AU031954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The South-79 exercise, which has been held within the framework of the exercise named "Nothing Must Surprise Us" and which will conclude shortly, has demonstrated that the working people and citizens are truly the main factors that jointly fulfill all tasks of security and self-protection in the communities in which they live and work. Sava Savatic, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Nis Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists, and our correspondent Mijusko Tomic discuss this in the following interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade Savatic, we know self-protection and security cannot be strong if they are left completely within the domain of professional services and state security organs. Self-protection and security are provided by all citizens, by every individual workingman and citizen. What has the experience of this exercise demonstrated in this respect?

[Answer] The exercise has certainly already been spreading and elevating the security awareness of every individual workingman and citizen of ours. The awareness of the fact that we can effectively defend and protect ourselves only if the workingman and citizen will be that factor that fulfills all tasks of security in the community in which he works and lives is becoming increasingly prevalent among all our people.

The practical results of the exercise are: 17 members of the "Blue" forces have been uncovered and captured and two radio stations and great piles of propaganda materials of the "Blue" forces have been confiscated as a result of the action of the working people and citizens and the public and state security organs. However, in addition to these positive practical results, we still have ahead of us more responsible and serious tasks for the further essential advancement, development and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in which man, as the basic subjective factor, and the basic organization of associated labor and the local community, as the basic cells of the system of self-protection, will find their expression even to a greater extent." [end recording]

Progress of Exercise in Kosovo

AU032000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Information in Pristina has announced that the South-79 exercise is in progress in some communes in the Province of Kosovo. The purpose of the exercise is to test the readiness and preparedness of all subjective factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection for the implementation of the concept of the country's defense. At its extraordinary session today the Kosovo Provincial Executive Council assessed that the exercise is developing completely in accordance with the determined plans.

End of Exercise in Serbia

LD050801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Medvedja--The last remnants of the "Blues" were destroyed today in less than 45 minutes on the slopes of Radan mountain by hurricane-like fire from all weapons, along with the use of armored transporters, by special units of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia and Kosovo, units of the military police of the Nis Army District and with the aid of units of the territorial defense of the regions of Zajecar, Nis and Leskovac.

The exercise demonstrated that, with the full involvement of all factors of all-people's defense, security forces and the army, a possible aggressor could not for a single moment succeed with his intentions. Stressing that this part of southeastern Serbia carried in the heart of each one of its inhabitants the desire for freedom, which has also been confirmed by numerous examples during the national liberation struggle, Dragan Milojevic, member of the republican headquarters and president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, said: "The vigilance of our citizens and their cooperation with the units of the "Reds" have proved once again that the teamwork between the people and all factors of social self-protection and special and other units of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Yugoslav People's Army represents a powerful bulwark against any possible aggressor.

"The South-79 exercise", Milojevic said, "has shown once again in practice the ability, organizational standards and the training of the working people and citizens to protect effectively in every situation the achievements of our socialist self-managing community."

Exercise Completed in Kosovo

LD050808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--The South-79 tactical exercise, which had been held on the territory of several municipalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, was completed today. As reported, the program of the exercise has even exceeded all expectations. The provincial and municipal orl ans, sociopolitical organizations and their leaderships have manifested a high drgree of readiness, training, efficiency and devotion in carrying out their tasks of the system of social self-protection and all-people's defense, and in this the coordination and cooperation by all subjects has been fully manifested.

The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today held its second extraordinary session and noted that provincial organs and organizations had carried out their tasks of the South-79 exercise with full success. According to the estimates, all subjects of the system of social self-protection and all-people's defense have demonstrated that nothing can surprise them, and they have manifested a high degree of consciousness, discipline and vigilance.

At the mobilization centers of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs and of the municipal organs of internal affairs, teams in charge of accepting and examining persons called up for duty and of forming units and organizations of the League of Communists in them have been provided on time, and other measures have been taken as well. Of the total number of persons called up for duty about 98 percent responded on time--in Gnjilane, 98 percent, in Pristina, 98.7 percent; in Kosovska Mitrovica, 98 percent; in Leposavic, 99.8 percent; in Podujevo, 96 percent; and in Kosovska Kamenica, 96.7 percent.

During the exercise the information system functioned continuously and the assistance extended to the units by the citizens has been at an enviable level. Cases of urgent signalling when some kind of exceptional event took place, unknown persons emerged and so on were noted. In the whole of the province during the exercise not a single criminal offense of a severe nature and no breach of public order and peace were noted. It was precisely during the exercise that a drop in the number of offenses as compared to the situation before the exercise was registered. The valuable experiences culled in this tactical exercise will be useful for the further consolidation of the system of social self-protection.

NOVI SAD SESSION PLANS DEFENSE, PROTECTION PROGRAM IN VOJVODINA

LD071948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--In Novi Sad today the first session of the provincial headquarters of the "All in Defense and Protection" action was held under the chairmanship of Milan Mali, at which the directives were fixed for mobilizing the broadest possible mass action and organizing headquarters in all Vojvodina municipalities.

It was decided at this session that all necessary measures should be undertaken in order to fulfill as consistently as possible those tasks pointed out by Comrade Tito in the organization of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as an exceptionally important activity to which working people and citizens should make their contributions. It was recalled that as long ago as June the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina adopted a proposal for a permanent mass socialist alliance action called "All in Defense and Protection" to be mobilized. This action will demonstrate the extent to which the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection has become an integral part of the overall activity of the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations and especially of working people in collectives and citizens in local communities. Exceptional importance is also attributed to the participation of young people in this vital matter. This action will be organized in labor collectives by the trade unions and in local communities by the Socialist Alliance, as well as by provincial and municipal headquarters.

Broad-ranging activities under the name "All in Defense and Protection" are being mobilized throughout Vojvodina. The results of this action will be demonstrated in the final activities, which are to be held from 1 to 25 October next year.

ZAGREB REVIEWS BOOK ON BLED AGREEMENTS

LD072356 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Zrnka Novak commentary]

[Text] In a considerable number of publicist and historiographic works on the subject of shedding light on actual historic truth on the relations between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Bulgarian Workers Party and on interstate relations between Socialist Yugoslavia and Bulgaria published during the recent years, one should stress in particular the position of the trilogy by the Belgrade journalist and publicist Slobodan Nesovic, the author of the well-known works "Diplomatic Game Concerning Yugoslavia" and "The Three Greats Face to Face," Zrnka Novak comments:

The second volume of Nesovic's trilogy, dealing with the comprehensive complex of the historic documentation of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and which, under the title "The Tito-Dimitrov Bled Agreements," was published in Zagreb yesterday, covers precisely that period in the history of mutual relations which for all time and for all generations--not only in the two countries but further afield, too--will become an inexhaustible source for all future attempts and rapprochements with a view to creating in the Balkans a zone of peace and good-neighborly relations. What this is all about is the year 1947, the time when the consequences of wartime destruction, enmity and the fascist aftermath were still quite fresh, the time when Bulgaria was not yet treated as an equal member of the international community since the peace agreement with that country had not yet been concluded. At that time Tito and Dimitrov, the two great men of the workers' movement, found strength and blazed a trial of a vision of peace by resolving, through the Bled agreements, the relations between the two countries, linking them in friendship and the closest cooperation, and creating in so doing the possibilities and theoretical models for broader, confederate communities of the peoples of the Balkans.

However, the work of both visionaries of peace was cut short before the internacional ratification of the agreements and accords in Bled and Evksinograd. The world was not ready to accept the only humanist alternative for which the nonalined movement was to struggle later, that is to say that small nations themselves should decide the destinies of their countries and about mutual relations. The Balkans (?question was settled) as a result of secret deals between the three great allied leaders. The defeat of Dimitrov's progressive aspirations and the Informbureau's crude treatment of the new Yugoslavia was to turn a possible area of friendship and cooperation into a fresh troublespot, and the border between the bloc and peaceful and nonalined Yugoslavia too.

This is the drama written about by Slobodan Nesovic. His book contains facsimiles of the agreements and shorthand notes of the preparatory meetings and agreements on the eve and in the course of the Bled agreements. The author quotes the documents and the speeches, the articles and the propaganda (?comment) by the Western and Soviet press and depicts to the world the truth about the emergence and inequitable collapse of one of the first antibloc peace-loving postwar initiatives by two neighboring countries. Written in the style of an interesting but undeniably credible novel, Nesovic's book about the Bled agreements is both informative and a warning.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH U.S. CORPORATION--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received James Bruce Llewellyn, president of a U.S. private corporation for overseas investments. Views were exchanged on the past cooperation between the two countries and joint interest of the U.S. corporation and Yugoslav organizations for the further expansion and development of technical cooperation, joint ventures and joint entry into the markets of third countries through more modern and longer-term forms of mutual cooperation was expressed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 79 p 6 AU]